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ESTABLISHED 1867

Israel Bid For Arms Alleged

U.S. Warrants Issued in Probe Of Smuggling

By Charles Babcock
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Federal authorities have issued subpoenas and search warrants for several employees of an Israeli purchasing agent in New York City and the U.S. companies as part of an investigation of alleged efforts to illegally export to Israel technology to make cluster bombs.

Officials said that the Israeli ambassador, Meir Rosenne, was listed to the State Department on Tuesday and told of the U.S. Customs Service investigation.

Israel has denied the allegations. Exports to Israel of cluster bombs, munitions that contain hundreds of tiny bombs, have been banned by the U.S. government because of reports that they were used by the Israelis in their 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

A Customs Service spokesman said that investigators served search warrants on two Iowa companies, Vector Corp. in Marion, a Bexco International in Cedar Rapids, and planned to search Assembly Machines Inc. in Erie, Pa.

The identities of the individuals named to be from the Israeli Ministry of Defense Procurement Missions could not be learned immediately. The mission has about 200 employees who negotiate thousands of contracts each year with U.S. companies in spending \$1.8 billion in military aid grants.

A source familiar with the investigation said that in late 1984 and early 1985, representatives of Israeli military industries approached Vector, a company that makes medical capsules, and said they needed to buy its technology.

The investigation is at least the third investigation of alleged export violations involving Israel in the past 14 months.

In May 1985, a California businessman was indicted by a federal grand jury for illegally exporting to Israel 810 electronic switching devices.



A dead baby girl is mourned by her family in a slum on Negros Island, where disease and illness are common.

Bringing God and Justice to Poor Filipinos

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

CADIZ, Philippines — "Sometimes," said the Reverend Arcadio Dormido, assistant parish priest in the capital of Negros del Norte province in the central Philippines, "it is hard to reconcile Christianity with this."

He led two reporters into a squatter area that lies between his imposing church and the seashore, where about 300 families live in crowded huts made of wood, tin sheeting, palm thatch and bamboo.



President Corason C. Aquino announcing Wednesday that she had decided to ban rallies by backers of Ferdinand E. Marcos, the former Philippine president. Page 2.

communal tap, disease and illness are common, and usually treated by herbal cures.

Father Dormido, dressed in jeans and a yellow T-shirt and wearing a red golfer's cap to shade his face from the burning mid-afternoon sun, shook his head sadly. "I don't think this is the way God wants the Filipino people to live," he said.

Father Dormido, 28, took up his post in May. He is typical of many concerned young priests and nuns in the Philippines, where the Roman Catholic Church claims the allegiance of more than 80 percent of the population of 55 million.

Father Jose Madre is about the same age as Father Dormido. He was a priest in a rural parish in the southern Philippines until September 1983, when he "took leave from the church" and went to Manila.

At its heart are questions about how the church should apply what Pope John Paul II has called its "preferential option for the poor," about whether priests and nuns should ally themselves to political movements advocating armed revolutionary changes to an unjust society; and about the extent to which Rome should control the teachings and actions of Catholic clergy in other countries.

In the Philippines and elsewhere, proponents of this "liberation theology" argue that the church has a duty to side with those fighting to create a more equitable society.

"We do not talk about liberation theology here," said Father Dormido. "The people would not understand and it would be branded as Communist ideology."

He said he was trying to instill in his parishioners the idea that God wants the faithful not just to go to church, to pray and to avoid sin, but, through self-help and other legal, peaceful means, to improve their living standards and change "the system of repression and control."

Soldiers and police in his parish, he said, acted as "agents of repression" against the poor and his experience convinced him that armed revolution was the only way to bring about real change in the Philippines.

Jose Madre is not his real name. He will not disclose his identity because he is a member of the national secretariat of Christians for National Liberation, an affiliate of the New People's Army.

Mr. Beckurts, a nuclear physicist who had worked for more than 20 years in the atomic power industry, joined Siemens in 1980. His overall responsibility for research and technology at the company also involved him in Siemens activities in the arms sector.

A spokesman for the prosecutor's office said that Mr. Beckurts' name was on a list of Red Army Faction "targets" that was seized in a police raid on a guerrilla hideout in Frankfurt in 1984.

Bomb Attacks in Paris, Munich Leave 3 Dead

Guerrillas Say They Killed Siemens Aide

By Wieland Schmitz
Reuters

MUNICH — A senior executive of the giant electronics group Siemens AG and his driver were killed Wednesday in a bomb attack, and guerrillas of the leftist Red Army Faction said they were responsible, the police said.

Karl Heinz Beckurts, 56, a member of the Siemens managing board, and his driver, Eckhard Groppler, 42, died when a remote-controlled bomb attached to a tree virtually demolished the car in which they were traveling to work in Munich, a police spokesman said.

The federal prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe said that a "Mara Cagol Commando" of the extremist Red Army Faction claimed responsibility in a note found at the scene of the attack.

Mr. Beckurts was the first senior West German business figure to be killed by the Red Army Faction since February 1985, when a commando shot Ernst Zimmermann, an arms industry executive, at his home in Munich.

A recent report by the West German counterintelligence service said that the guerrilla group, with about 20 hard-core members, had regained the strength that it had during its most lethal period in the mid-1970s and that it appeared to be preparing for a new offensive.



Karl Heinz Beckurts

Mr. Beckurts was the first senior West German business figure to be killed by the Red Army Faction since February 1985, when a commando shot Ernst Zimmermann, an arms industry executive, at his home in Munich.

The police are still hunting Mr. Zimmermann's killers and appear to have had no success in their search for Red Army Faction guerrillas who detonated a car bomb at a U.S. air base near Frankfurt in August, killing two persons.

Mr. Beckurts was about 870 yards (800 meters) from his home in Strasslach, outside Munich, when the bomb exploded. The blast catapulted his car across the road and into a metal fence.

Witnesses said they had seen a white Volkswagen minibus drive away from near the scene soon after the explosion. Two Siemens security guards traveling in a car-bomb armor-plated limousine passed by.

Direct Action Is Suspected in Police Death

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

PARIS — A bomb ripped through an annex of police headquarters in central Paris on Wednesday, killing a senior police official and wounding at least 22 persons, three seriously, officials said.

The bomb, which police estimated contained 20 pounds (9 kilograms) of explosives, demolished the fifth and sixth floors of offices housing an anti-crime squad.

Robert Pandraud, the deputy interior minister for security, confirmed that a bomb had caused the explosion.

No group has claimed responsibility but police sources said that they suspected Direct Action, a leftist French terrorist group.

Officials said that the power of the explosive charge and the obvious intent to kill led them to suspect the group.

INSIDE



HOWE IN AFRICA — Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, left, with President Kenneth Kuanda of Zambia before their talks Wednesday in Lusaka. The two differed sharply over the question of economic sanctions against South Africa. Page 2.

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■ A bid to buy Safeway, the supermarket chain, was made by Dart Group. Page 9.

TOMORROW

■ Shopping in Paris: Americans are getting red-carpet treatment. In Travel.

Hussein and Arafat: Is It the 'End of the Line?'

By John Kifer
New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — Military policemen, heavily armed and backed by pickup trucks bristling with 50-caliber machine guns, went about the business of shutting down Palestinian guerrilla offices on Tuesday, sealing the doors with red wax.

But for King Hussein of Jordan, the mounting struggle with Yasser Arafat is only one of a host of problems.

In the four months since the king sits with the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, blaming him for the failure of their last peace initiative, Jordan appears to have entered a period of uncertainty and drift, according to Jordanian, Palestinian and diplomatic sources here.

The break appears to be a turning point. The king has told visitors "NEWS ANALYSIS" that he has come to the "end of the line" with Mr. Arafat.

The reaction among Palestinians, who often say they suffer more at the hands of Arab governments than from Israel, is equally grim.

"Will it always be my fate to turn over our offices to Arab security?" said an Arafat loyalist who previously was expelled from Syria.

In the Israeli-occupied West Bank, the king has been vying with Arafat supporters for allegiance. But beyond the struggle against Mr. Arafat, Hussein also faces these domestic problems:

● An economic recession sweeping across the Arab world because of the crash of oil prices, affecting Jordan because it has supplied skilled workers to the oil-producing Gulf nations and they now are being laid off.

● Failure of the king's diplomatic initiatives, ranging from a rebuff by the U.S. Congress in refusing arms requests to the recent collapse of Hussein's moves to reconcile Syria and Iraq.

● A lack of any apparent results from his own reconciliation with President Hafez al-Assad of Syria.

"This is a part of the malaise affecting the whole region," said a Jordanian businessman, alluding not only to the domestic problems but also to the collapse of the peace effort, the change from oil boom to bust and the Gulf war, in which Iran appears to be making gains.

A Palestinian writer commented: "It is a remarkable situation. All of these things, the economic situation, the Palestinian problem, the power of the security apparatus have never come together before like this."

Lacking natural resources, Jordan has made its way by one of the most highly developed educational systems in the Arab world that has produced professionals now working abroad.

Amman has grown from a backwater to a capital city of white stone villas paid for with expatriates' remittances and office towers and luxury hotels built on a promise that Amman would replace Beirut as the business center of the Middle East.

But the engineers turned out by the educational system have increasing difficulty finding jobs, remittances from the Gulf region are beginning to fall, the hotels are half empty and there are few occupied floors in the office towers.

Compromise by Reagan Is Offered on Tax Plan

By Anne Swardson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is willing to compromise on overhauling the tax system and would give up tax breaks favors in order to cut the top tax rate for individuals to 27 percent, according to Mr. Reagan's chief of staff.

The chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, said Mr. Reagan would not object to ending low tax rates on capital gains, or to some restrictions on tax-deferred accounts set aside for personal retirement or on education for state sales taxes, if revenue raised by those changes were used to set the top tax rate at 27 percent. That is about half of the current top rate.

He also said the administration could consider accepting a larger six percent increase on business than the 100-billion shift from individuals companies proposed in the Senate's bill over five years, if it were for the cause of lower rates.

Mr. Regan made the comments as a conference committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate prepared to begin negotiations to reconcile the different versions of tax reform passed by the two bodies.

He expressed hope that the conferees would make tax-rate reductions effective at the same time as deductions are limited, rather than six months later, a time difference included in both the House and Senate measures.

All sides appear to be leaning toward adoption of the principal feature of the Senate's plan: a reduction of the current system to just two — 15 percent and 27 percent. The tax bill passed by the House, by comparison, sets four rates, ranging from 15 percent to 38 percent. The top rate under current tax law is 50 percent.



Donald T. Regan

"One of the reasons the Senate bill has caught fire," Mr. Regan said, "is that 27 percent, the simplicity of it. The fact that it is so low has caught the imagination of many taxpayers and they like it."

U.S. Explorers Set Out to Descend to Titanic by Sub

By Philip J. Hiltz
Washington Post Service

WOODS HOLE, Massachusetts — Ocean explorers who found the great passenger ship Titanic last fall left here Wednesday to visit the sunken ship again. They hope this time to view the grand staircase and the ship's ornate promenade deck, for the first time since the Titanic sank early April 15, 1912, after tearing open its hull on an iceberg.

When they found the Titanic last September, the explorers, from the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, took some blurry black-and-white photographs from an unmanned platform.

This time, the group plans to use a small submarine, the Alvin, to land on the Titanic's deck and launch a robotic camera they call the "swimming eyeball."

The robot, which is 28 inches (three-quarters of a meter) long, will be tethered to the submarine by a 200-foot (60-meter) line. It is to enter the Titanic and take detailed color tapes as it moves through the interior.

Robert Ballard, leader of the team, said he hoped to inspect not only the promenade deck but also interior spaces where the 883-foot vessel broke apart.

"It's like a 13-story building cut in half," Mr. Ballard said. Staterooms, passageways and other compartments may be accessible to the robotic swimmer, called Jason.

"If we do what we ought to do," Mr. Ballard said, the team will "create the illusion of being there" and not just get the usual underwater pictures which are "a little high, kind of fuzzy, and don't really feel like you are there."

Jason was built at Woods Hole's Deep Submergence Laboratory with U.S. Navy funds, in a project that will cost about \$3 million. The present mission is expected to last three weeks and cost \$500,000.

The Oceanographic Institution's ship, Atlantis 2, is to sail Wednesday at 8 A.M. and reach a site over the Titanic late on Saturday. It is just south of the Grand Banks, on the slopes of the continental shelf, at 41.4 degrees latitude and 50.1 degrees longitude.

The Titanic, which at the time of its construction was the largest man-made moving object on Earth, sank quickly and took more than 1,500 people with it. More than 800 made it into lifeboats and were rescued. The Titanic now sits upright on a slight slope, with its bow section and two-thirds of the hull relatively intact.

Trailing out 4,000 feet behind the wreck is a scattering of debris, including chamber pots, silver planners and wine bottles.

The plan is to send the submarine Alvin, with the robot on a bow, to the 12,500-foot depth. Likely landing spots for the Alvin will be scoured in the first days of diving, said the submarine's pilot, Ralph Hollis.

Kaunda Meets Howe; They Differ Sharply on South Africa Sanctions

LUSAKA, Zambia — Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, differed sharply Wednesday with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia over the effectiveness of economic sanctions as a means of ending apartheid in South Africa.

Sir Geoffrey, here on behalf of the European Community to promote a dialogue between representatives of South African blacks and the white South African government, reiterated the view held by Britain and some others that sanctions would result in more violence and misery.

At an EC summit meeting last month, Britain and West Germany opposed proposals by other members for comprehensive sanctions against South Africa. The EC has agreed to consider sanctions in three months if Sir Geoffrey's mission fails.

Mr. Kaunda said that only sanctions could bring an end to apartheid, which he likened to the system of Nazi Germany.

"We call upon Britain to lead this war against Nazism in its new form in South Africa," Mr. Kaunda said in welcoming Sir Geoffrey, president of the European Community Council of Ministers.

Mr. Kaunda said that a failure to impose sanctions would result in a "holocaust."

Sir Geoffrey replied: "We don't find it possible to accept the idea that one last push from outside through comprehensive sanctions will achieve what we all wish and will bring down apartheid quickly. I think sadly that an illusion and that economic hardship would actually sharpen the confrontation. The option of peaceful negotiation certainly won't last indefinitely but it is an option that we are going to pursue."

Negotiation, he said, "will end apartheid more quickly, spare more lives. Violence, and I think I speak for the European Community as a whole, will slow change and pro-

long the misery for many years to come."

Black leaders in South Africa and officials of the Lusaka-based African National Congress, the main South African guerrilla group fighting to topple the Pretoria government, have refused to meet Sir Geoffrey, saying it would be a waste of time because of Britain's continued opposition to sanctions.

After his private talks with Mr. Kaunda, Sir Geoffrey continued on to Zimbabwe to confer with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and was scheduled to go to Mozambique on Thursday.

Sir Geoffrey postponed a visit to South Africa originally planned for this week. He will visit Pretoria in a separate visit later this month.

Thatcher Stands Firm

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain said Wednesday that it would be "utterly repugnant" for European leaders to impose economic sanctions against South Africa. The Associated Press reported from London.

In a radio interview, she said such action could put South African blacks out of jobs and make children starve.

Mrs. Thatcher dismissed a recent poll showing that 77 percent of South African blacks supported sanctions, saying those questioned could have been terrorized "to say what they are expected to say."

"They're not something abstract. They're something that has a deep effect on the lives of families in Europe and many other people."

She said those who demand sanctions should follow the consequences to their logical end.

"That we, here in No. 10 Downing Street, or in Brussels in Europe, comfortable, well looked after, should sit down round a table and say that hundreds of thousands should lose their jobs just on our say-so, is utterly repugnant," she said.



Rodolfo Sarsaba and his 2-year-old son, who died of malnutrition in a Negro slum.

CHURCH: Bringing God and Justice to Filipino Poor

(Continued from Page 1)

the outlawed National Democratic Front.

The front, security authorities say, is the Communists' main underground organization for rallying mass support. Father Madre said Christians for National Liberation stood for "national freedom and democracy using all forms and tactics of struggle, armed and unarmed."

It is, he said, "really an organization that struggles for the total liberation of man and eradication of the three main problems of Philippine society: U.S. imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism."

Like the National Democratic Front, which claims to have at least a million members, he said, Christians for National Liberation strives to "seize state power from the ruling class and establish a democratic system of government that caters for all sections of society, not just the elite."

Father Madre said his group drew its members from Protestant sects as well from the Catholic Church, with a clandestine membership that included more than 3,000 of the 40,000 to 45,000 Christian clergy and lay workers in the country. Members were carefully screened before admission and their number was expanding "steadily but not dramatically," he said.

In a speech last week to a Catholic women's group, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile warned that "ideological wolves, so to speak, are misleading, confounding and destroying the church." He said there had been allegations that the Catholic Church had become "engrossed in the murky field of politics and ideologies."

But, Mr. Enrile said, this charge was too strong and, at times, was exaggerated. "While it is true that there are a few religious who have flirted with the atheistic and mate-

Aquino Bars Pro-Marcos Rallies, Asks Loyalty Oath

MANILA — President Corason C. Aquino issued a ban Wednesday on rallies and demonstrations by supporters of Ferdinand E. Marcos, the former president, and barred leaders of an abortive revolt from leaving the Philippines.

Mrs. Aquino emerged from a cabinet meeting and read a brief statement to supporters saying that in the interest of national unity, she would demand loyalty pledges from those involved in the two-day revolt.

The government also announced that it had canceled the passports of former Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino and 24 others for taking part in the revolt, which ended Tuesday with the surrender of half a dozen generals and 400 soldiers.

Mrs. Aquino said she would no longer allow rallies that would further the "rebel cause."

She did not use the word revolt or coup, but described the takeover of the country's leading hotel by pro-Marcos forces and the proclamation of a new government as an "illegal act of defiance."

On a rally on Sunday in a Manila park, Mr. Tolentino, 75, had himself sworn in as vice president and said he would act as president until Mr. Marcos returned home. Mr. Tolentino was Mr. Marcos' running mate in the disputed February elections.

Hundreds of Marcos loyalists occupied the state-run luxury Manila Hotel. The attempt to install a new government fell apart after Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who held the same post under Mr. Marcos and was a co-leader of the civilian-backed military revolt that toppled him in February, refused to change sides again.

Mrs. Aquino did not say what action she would take if the leaders of the revolt refused to pledge their allegiance to her temporary constitution.

"Certain people have trifled long with the dignity and stability of the new constitutional order," she said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Libyans in Athens Deny a Staff Cut

ATHENS (UPI) — The Libyan diplomatic mission here issued a denial Wednesday in reaction to Greek statements that almost half the Libyan staff in Athens was being removed.

A spokesman for the Libyan mission, formerly called the Libyan People's Bureau, said he knew nothing about a reported staff reduction. On Tuesday, Greek officials said that up to 20 of the estimated 50 Libyans employed by the mission would leave the country. A spokesman, Miladades Papatsoannou, said Libya was withdrawing the staff members on its own initiative.

Typhoon Claims Lives of 20 Filipino

MANILA (AP) — A typhoon designated Peggy battered the densely populated Philippine island of Luzon on Wednesday, triggering floods in four northern provinces and landslides that killed at least 20 persons, if authorities said.

The Office of Civil Defense and the Red Cross said 18 of the victims were buried by landslides in and around the mountain resort city of Baguio, 125 miles (200 kilometers) north of Manila. Three other persons were reported missing. Two persons were reported electrocuted as several houses were destroyed in Pangasinan, one of several provinces where heavy flooding was reported after two days of rain. A Red Cross officer, Irineo Zabala, said he expected the death toll to climb as communications are restored with affected regions.

Diet to Meet July 22 on Prime Minister

TOKYO (AP) — A special session of the Diet is planned for July 22 to name the prime minister and make committee assignments following a governing Liberal Democratic Party's election victory on Monday.

The Kyoto News Service said that after Prime Minister Yasuji Nakasone's expected re-election as prime minister at the session, probably would realize his cabinet for the fourth time since he assumed office in late 1982.

Under the current party rules, Mr. Nakasone's tenure as prime minister ends on October 31. But Japan's political analysts say the party's landslide election victory under leadership had increased the possibility that his supporters will amend rules to allow him a third two-year term.

Shiites Reportedly to Free Frenchman

BEIRUT (AP) — The independent newspaper An-Nahar reported Wednesday that Marcel Carton, a French diplomat held hostage by Islamic Jihad, a Shiite Moslem organization, would be freed so possibly this week.

It quoted an unnamed intelligence source in Beirut as saying Mr. Carton, the French Embassy protocol officer, would be released "as a result of positive, fruitful negotiations lately."

Mr. Carton, 62, was abducted by West Beirut, which is largely Shi'ite, on March 22, 1985. Isla Jihad had claimed responsibility for his abduction along with abduction of three other Frenchmen. Mr. Carton had frequented Beirut since his capture had been reported ailing in captivity.

EC Accord on Budget Reported Near

STRASBOURG, France (AP) — The two main budget-writing bodies of the European Community were near agreement Wednesday several officials said, on a 1986 spending plan to replace the one due in late July by the European Council of Ministers.

"We will have a budget this week," said Jean-Pierre Cot of France, chairman of the budget committee of the European Parliament. He is expected to vote on the budget Thursday, debated budget of 35.1 billion European currency units (\$34.4 billion), together Tuesday by the EC Council of Ministers.

Sources said that leading members of the Parliament were willing to accept the council's budget although minor disputes remained to be resolved. The most contentious point, they said, was the common decision to add more money for farm subsidies than for social regional development programs. But this was not expected to block final accord.

Salvadoran Union Leader Arrested

SAN SALVADOR (UPI) — Security forces have arrested Felipe E. Viquez, a director of the National Federation of Salvadoran Workers, one of El Salvador's main unions, and accused her working counter to a leftist rebel organization.

The police made the arrest Monday, shortly after nine other persons were detained on the basis of testimony by three women who said had belonged to the rebel group National Resistance. The women were former rebels who had infiltrated the nongovernmental Human Rights Commission and the Committee of Mothers of Political Prisoners and Disappeared, which helps find missing relatives believed detained security forces.

The National Federation of Salvadoran Workers traditionally aligned itself with the left.

For the Record

Pratap Kishan Kaul, a close confidant of Prime Minister Rajiv Ganes of India, has been named the new Indian ambassador to the United States, the government announced Wednesday in New Delhi.

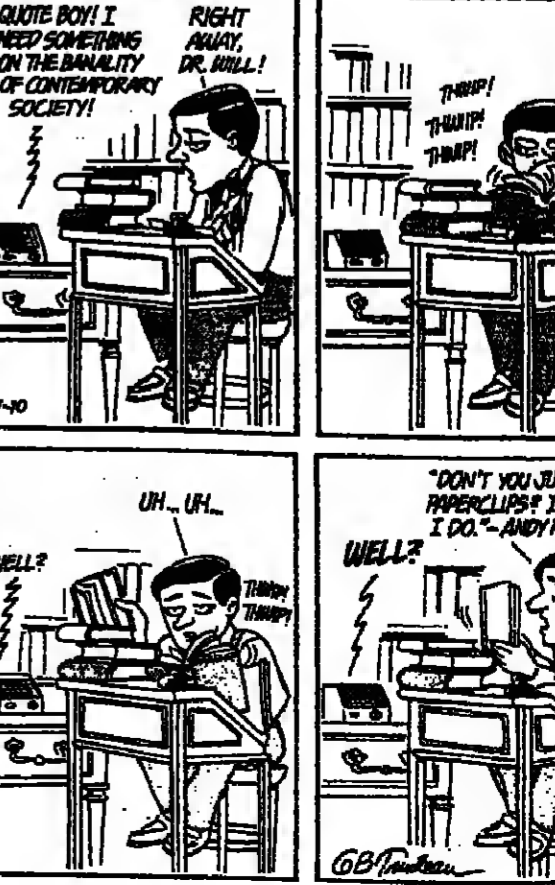
A Paris court approved Wednesday the extradition to the Netherlands of two men, Cornelius van Haut and Willem Hollander, who were charged in the 1983 abduction of Alfred Heineken, the Dutch brew executive.

Corrections

Because of an editing error, an article Wednesday obscured the fact that none of the Philippine officers involved in the abortive revolt, week held an important post in the armed forces under President Corason C. Aquino and that several of them are being investigated for post-graft and human rights abuse. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile played a leading role in ending the uprising without violence.

In a review July 9 of the production of Beethoven's "Fidelio" at Royal Opera in London, the singer of the role of Don Fernando incoherently identified. The role was sung by Manfred Schenk.

DOONESBURY



Pretoria Emergency Rule Facing a Court Challenge

JOHANNESBURG — A South African court has agreed to hear a legal challenge to the nationwide state of emergency the government imposed last month.

The Supreme Court of Natal province in Durban is to hold a full hearing Monday on the petition, filed by the predominantly black Metal and Allied Workers Union.

In arguments before the court Tuesday, union officials said the regulations that accompanied the emergency are invalid because President P.W. Botha issued them before the state of emergency itself was proclaimed on June 12.

The union officials also said an emergency regulation prohibiting "subversive statements" is too vague and therefore unenforceable.

The regulations give the authorities sweeping powers and place severe restrictions on journalists, who may not quote "subversive statements," report the activities of security forces without official permission, or reveal the names of people imprisoned without charge.

Three major labor unions have asked attorneys to file a legal challenge to the government's ban on indoor meetings by certain groups, a lawyer in the case said Wednesday.

The government declared a ban Monday on indoor gatherings by 33 organizations, including virtually every major anti-apartheid group and most major unions. Student councils also were included.

Outdoor meetings already were banned under regulations that accompanied the state of emergency decree.

Reagan Calls for Talks

President Ronald Reagan said in an interview that his administration saw "a great need for communications with responsible black leaders" in South Africa. The New York Daily News said Wednesday, as reported by The New York Times.

Mr. Reagan said that contact with the African National Congress, which seeks to overthrow the South African government, "is all right with me on the recognition that the ANC has a Communist influence" and that some of its members are committed to a "violent settlement."

The News quoted Mr. Reagan as saying contacts with Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned nationalist leader, "could be most helpful" if, as he has indicated, he no longer advocates violence.

The South African police, meanwhile, removed extensive files from the offices of the South African Council of Churches on Tuesday in what appeared to be a move to step up pressure on the organization for its stand against apartheid, the council's general secretary said in a telephone interview from Johannesburg.

It was the second consecutive day and the third time in a week that the police questioned employees and took files, said the Reverend Beyer Naudé, the secretary general.

New Curbs at Black Schools

South Africa announced special security measures Wednesday to restore order in black schools affected by political violence, boycotts and anti-government programs, Reuters reported from Johannesburg.

TAX: Bargain Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

line would be but the 27 percent is very attractive."

Mr. Reagan's remarks, made to an invited group of reporters, were intended to call attention to a speech on tax revision that Mr. Reagan is to deliver Thursday.

The speech and Mr. Reagan's remarks were planned partly to ensure that the president and the Republicans retain credit for tax revision.

The Alabama speech will mark the first of a series of public statements the president will make on what he has called his No. 1 domestic priority as it faces its final legislative hurdle, the conference committee set to convene next week.

The White House as well as hundreds of lobbyists who are preparing to woo the congressmen and senators who will try to reconcile the two bills, sees the conference as an enormously important event at which the final decisions on many far-reaching tax provisions will be made.

Mr. Reagan's remarks appeared to be consistent with the preliminary comments given by the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, and the Senate Finance Committee chairman, Senator Bob Packwood, Republican of Oregon. Both said that, ultimately, the law should slash tax rates and provide more relief to middle-income taxpayers than the Senate bill, even if it takes higher corporate taxes to pay for it.

Although Mr. Reagan named a few deductions that the White House could give up to pay for lower rates, he suggested such support was highly conditional.

For example, he said the full deduction for contributions to an Individual Retirement Account, now \$2,000 per year, should be retained for workers who are not vested in company pension plans.



Police combed the site near Strasslach where a bomb blast killed Karl Heinz Beckurts and his chauffeur Wednesday.

SIEMENS: Bomb Blast Kills 2

(Continued from Page 1)

hind the executive's limousine were not injured, the police said.

A West German government spokesman said Chancellor Helmut Kohl had condemned the attack as a cold-blooded murder.

"This type of terrorist attack is yet another challenge to our democracy," the spokesman quoted Mr. Kohl as saying. "The government is determined to use constitutional means to combat such murderers and men of violence."

The killings brought to more than 30 the number of deaths claimed by or attributed to the Red Army Faction since the group emerged in the early 1970s.

Past victims have included senior justice officials, a top banker, U.S. military personnel and the president of a West German employers' association, Hans-Martin Schleyer.

Mr. Beckurts served for 10 years as director of the West German nuclear research center at Jülich before joining Siemens.

The federal prosecutor, Kurt Rebmann, said at a news conference that the seven-page statement left by the Red Army Faction said that Mr. Beckurts had been killed as a representative of "Western Europe's biggest high-tech concern and the world's third-biggest atomic concern."

The statement referred to plans to construct a nuclear waste reprocessing plant at Wackersdorf in Bavaria and to the Strategic Defense Initiative, the U.S. plan to develop a space-based defense against nuclear missiles, Mr. Rebmann said.

Policeman Is Slain in Ulster

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BELFAST, Northern Ireland — A gunman shot and killed an off-duty policeman on a farm near Roslea, close to the border with the Irish Republic on Tuesday night as the victim's 12-year-old son looked on, the police reported.

Sulka

SHIRTMAKER - TAILOR

SALE

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CLUSTER: Israeli Bid Is Alleged

(Continued from Page 1)

vices that can be used to trigger nuclear explosions.

Last December, customs served search warrants on U.S. companies who manufactured chrome-plating equipment for tank gun barrels. Affidavits said the companies were trying to export technology to Israel without the required government munitions licenses.

Israel Denies Allegations

The Defense Ministry denied the allegations on Wednesday. The Associated Press reported from Tel Aviv.

In a statement, the ministry expressed astonishment at the allegations and said they were "likely to damage Israel's good name without justification and hurt the good relations between the United States and Israel."

The statement said that an internal investigation showed that "there clearly is no foundation to the allegations."

The U.S. ambassador, Thomas Pickering, gave a copy of the allegations to Prime Minister Shimon Peres, Israel radio reported.

"The ministry states that all the purchases were carried out legally and there was no item, large or small, connected with this matter which was exported without the license required by law," the Israeli statement said.

Paris Backs Referendum on New Caledonian Independence

PARIS — The National Assembly voted Wednesday in favor of the government's plan on the future of New Caledonia, including a referendum on independence.

The bill, which has been passed by the Senate, was approved by a vote of 318-246, with the rightist National Front joining the governing conservative alliance in voting in favor.

New Caledonia was shaken at the end of 1984 by clashes between white residents and Kanaks, or ethnic Melanesians, who seek inde-

Pendence. Residents are to vote within a year on whether to remain part of France.

Militants in the Kanak community — a minority of 62,000 among the 145,000 population — have threatened to boycott the referendum.

كندا في مصر

From Mangled Minicars to Plastic Torsos, Visual Aids Are Latest Way to Sway Juries

By Caryle Murphy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When federal prosecutors talked about Ronald W. Pelton's meeting with a KGB officer in the Shoshanna public gardens in Vienna, they held aloft a large color photograph of the gardens. And when they mentioned prominent Soviet officials or the Soviet Embassy in Vienna, out came color pictures for the jury.

"We didn't have a lot of corroboration" of the confession, Mr. Wilcox said. Prosecutors, he said, believed that "if we could show a picture, and say, 'Yes, the gardens do exist and here is a photograph of them,' it sort of lends a little color."

"It bolsters the fact that these gardens do exist," he added.

Words alone, many lawyers contend, are no longer enough to make a good case. Attorneys in criminal and civil cases increasingly are supplementing their verbal arguments with illustrations in a variety of media for today's visually oriented juries.

Legal experts say that lawyers are turning ever more sophisticated and expensive aids into the courtroom, from multi-

colored charts to computer-generated video animations.

Smart M. Speiser, a New York trial lawyer and legal author, said: "I think people, with television and with publications like USA Today, are used to seeing things in graphics, especially younger people." Visual aids are particularly helpful, Mr. Speiser said, in districts where judges do not allow jurors to take notes during trials that can last weeks or months.

"As recently as 10 years ago," said a Dallas lawyer, Wendell Turley, "I remember lawyers complaining about the use of black and white photographs in the courtroom. We're only now starting to become sophisticated about it."

Exactly how sophisticated is amply demonstrated by a visit to Litigation

Communications, an Alexandria, Virginia, company that is one of a few across the country that cater primarily to lawyers.

From Ted Ciccone's drawing board have come scale models of a nuclear reactor, a gas drilling well and the "anti-lock" brake system of a Buick Electra. His handcraft includes a stage-by-stage diagram of how a worker's hand was sucked into a commercial meat grinder, and videotaped re-enactments of car crashes using miniature models.

Videotapes portraying "a day in the life" of someone who is coping with a catastrophic injury are kept under 20 minutes "so that the jury doesn't get bored," Mr. Ciccone said. "I tell my clients the court's stage, he's the star and I'm the propman."

"I'm not going to guarantee" that the exhibits "will win a case," Mr. Ciccone said as he dismantled, organ by organ, a plastic torso used in medical malpractice lawsuits. "But it will make it simple to the jury."

The latest and "sazziest" in visual aids, according to Deanne C. Siemer, a Washington lawyer and author on the subject, is computer-generated evidence viewed on television screens. Drawn to scale by a computer from blueprints, the animations allow a complicated piece of machinery or a huge industrial plant to be seen from different angles.

The graphics spur interest in dull and complicated subjects. "You can't afford to have the person who's going to make the critical choice dozing," Ms. Siemer said.

"Judges and jurors trust these," she said, "because they think a computer doesn't shave the facts" the way "an artist's drawing might."

Attention to detail in trial exhibits is important, said David R. Rauh, the Internal Revenue Service's "trial illustrator." Mr. Rauh prepared charts summarizing tax evasion by a former Central Intelligence Agency analyst, Larry Wu-Tai Chin, for his espionage trial in February in Alexandria.

Prices range from \$65 for a simple enlargement of a document or photograph to \$25,000 for a complicated scale model or computer-drawn video.

An attorney in Alexandria, Michael J. Miller, said he has spent up to \$7,000 on graphics for a case, sometimes as a tactical

maneuver before a trial begins. He said he had received offers to settle cases for more than \$100,000, and in one case, \$250,000, within 24 hours after the opposition saw what Mr. Ciccone had prepared.

During the Chin trial, government prosecutors displayed four-foot (1.2-meter) blowups of pages from Mr. Chin's diaries. As in the Pelton case, defense lawyers said that much of the information presented by the government in exhibits was not at issue. The charts, maps and pictures were intended to impress the jurors.

"Ninety-nine percent of what was on the charts was not in dispute," said Mr. Chin's lawyer, W. Gary Kohlman. "But it still had an impact."

IA to Have Control of Contra' Aid

By Doyle McManus
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has decided to give the Central Intelligence Agency operational control of U.S. aid to Nicaraguan rebels, according to senior officials.

The decision would end the two-year ban that Congress placed on CIA giving the "contra" direct military assistance. The ban was imposed because the agency had used Nicaraguan's harbors and boats and aircraft into battle without informing lawmakers.

The decision also could open the way for an escalation of the guerrilla war against the Sandinist government in Managua.

Officials said that President Ronald Reagan had not made a formal decision on how to administer the \$100 million in aid approved by the House of Representatives last month, with an endorsement expected soon. But senior administration officials said they had reached a consensus that the CIA should run the program, that the State Department should provide overall policy direction and that the Department of Defense should lead training and logistical help if the aid is, as expected, on Sept. 1.

The United States government only one agency which handles kind of thing and it's called the CIA, a senior State Department official said. "The State Department has the policy lead and the CIA has the operational lead," officials said this funding, more any provided before, will be a major expansion of the CIA's military support wing.

This is a program that is unlike other, the State Department official said. "With 20,000 troops, not a paramilitary operation — a military operation. There's mainly a view on the part of the CIA that this is a historic program."

If it works, it can erase years of "criticisms" about the CIA, the official said. "If it works, it will be a model for others to follow."

Within that basic understanding, however, several contentious issues have arisen, reflecting some of the same problems that beset the CIA's earlier, officially secret program of support for the contra. Some officials say the CIA has been slow to pressure the rebels to accept political and human rights reforms. Others in the State Department say they fear that the CIA may repeat the kind of managerial mistakes that in part led Congress to halt the aid program in 1984, when the CIA was criticized for loose supervision of the rebels and some of its own contract operations.

The chairman of the House intelligence committee, Representative H. Hamilton, complained that the CIA in charge would make the contra war official — and make it difficult for Congress to adequately oversee the program.

"I'm very concerned about that and I don't think we're sufficiently staffed to follow the expense of that \$100 million program," Mr. Hamilton, an Indiana Democrat, said.

"This program is turning into a managerial problem, a formidable logistical problem," he said. "And I am not by any means confident that the agency has the ability to carry it off."

The CIA secretly provided the rebels with more than \$85 million in 1981 until 1984, when Congress halted the aid by the agency's aiding of Nicaraguan harbors. The mining had been explicitly approved by the State Department, according to some accounts, Mr. Reagan himself. But the CIA took the brunt of the criticism, only because some members of the Senate intelligence panel thought that the agency had failed to inform them properly.

Congress then barred the agency from aiding the rebels. Even when approved \$27 million in nonmilitary aid, Congress stipulated that CIA could not administer the aid. As a result, the State Department set up a special agency, the Reagan Humanitarian Assistance Office, to run the program. On Tuesday, officials of that office were told to begin closing down their operation.

Despite the ban on CIA military aid, the agency has carefully maintained its relationship with the contra for the last two years, officials said. Agency operatives visited camps to gather information, to provide communications equipment and military intelligence and to give contra leaders more than \$5 million in secret funds for political operations.



Mother Teresa speaking at a suburban Havana church after meeting with President Fidel Castro. She said he may permit the introduction of the Sisters of Charity in the country.

Immigration Talks Bolstered as Cuba Drops Radio Marti Protest, U.S. Says

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As part of a possible agreement on reinstating immigration with the United States, Cuba has reportedly dropped its insistence that Washington cease operations of Radio Marti, which broadcasts to Cuba, according to U.S. administration officials.

Instead, the Cubans indicated that they are seeking an agreement from the United States recognizing their right to broadcast over an AM, or medium-wave, frequency in the United States to match the

Radio Marti transmissions by Voice of America, the officials said Tuesday.

Negotiations began Tuesday in Mexico City on resuming the 1984 immigration accord that was suspended last year by President Fidel Castro of Cuba, when Radio Marti began broadcasting.

Until now, the Cubans had insisted that the immigration accord could not be reinstated until Radio Marti went off the air. No details on the talks Tuesday were available, and it was unclear how long the discussions might take.

The new approach on seeking

equal access in the United States was described as more acceptable by Reagan administration officials, since there is no practical way of stopping Cuba from broadcasting.

One official said the United States was prepared to have a joint statement recognizing the right of both countries to broadcast, so long as it was consistent with the rules of the International Telecommunications Union. The union seeks to ensure that one country's broadcasts do not drown out another's.

The December 1984 immigration accord is the only significant agreement between the Reagan administration and the Castro government. It provided for the repatriation to Cuba of about 2,700 Cuban criminals and mental patients, who came to the United States as part of the 1980 boatlift from Mariel.

In return, the United States agreed to resume processing the emigration from Cuba of about 3,000 former political prisoners and to issue normal immigration visas again to as many as 20,000 Cubans a year.

Mr. Castro, angered by the use of the name of José Martí, the Cuban independence hero and poet, suspended the immigration accord on May 20, 1985, within hours of Radio Marti's inaugural broadcast. Radio Marti broadcasts news and entertainment on the regular AM band, as well as on short wave.

It replaced a regular Voice of America program for Latin America that had been on AM. The regular Voice of America programs are meant to report about developments in the United States.

In recent weeks, the Cubans have allowed the resumption of air flights to Cuba by Cuban-Americans visiting relatives, as an apparent sign of a desire to ease relations. Reagan administration officials said. They have also freed additional political prisoners.

Castro Meets Mother Teresa

Mr. Castro met Tuesday with Mother Teresa of Calcutta, the winner of the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize for her work among India's poor, the Prensa Latina news agency of Cuba said, according to The Associated Press.

The Prensa Latina dispatch, monitored in Mexico City, gave no details of the talks, but said that Mother Teresa had arrived in Havana for a brief visit at the invitation of the Roman Catholic Episcopal Conference of Cuba.



TRASH OVERFLOW — A passerby tosses a newspaper onto a pile of garbage that has been mounding on a Philadelphia street since a municipal strike began July 1. An emergency pickup plan went into effect Tuesday.

U.S. Bans Preservative In Fruits, Vegetables

By Irvin Molotsky
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Food and Drug Administration has banned the use of sulfite preservatives in fresh vegetables and fruits in the United States.

The ban, announced Tuesday, had been expected after months of investigation and scientific testing. It is to become effective Aug. 8 and apply to retail sales in both food stores and restaurants.

It is expected to have its greatest effect in restaurants, because many have used sulfite-containing additives to keep vegetables and fruits fresh-looking. Incidents of allergic reactions to sulfites have increased with the growing popularity of salad bars.

Sulfites have been linked to 13 deaths and many illnesses, mainly among asthmatics. Consumer protection group leaders and some members of Congress said the ban does not go far enough and should include sulfites in prepared foods.

Mitchell Zeller, a lawyer with the Center for Science in the Public Interest, a consumer group that petitioned for a ban on sulfites in food in 1982, said: "We are happy that the FDA did what it finally did, but it falls far short of protecting people from the life-threatening hazards posed by sulfites."

Mr. Zeller said that of 500 reported severe reactions linked to sulfites, 40 percent had involved fresh vegetables and fruits. He said the other reactions were linked to sulfites in prepared potatoes sold to restaurants or directly to consumers in supermarkets, and in dried fruit, shrimp and wine.

The chemicals affected by the order are sulfur dioxide, sodium sulfite, sodium bisulfite, potassium

bisulfite, sodium metabisulfite and potassium metabisulfite. The FDA had listed these as "generally recognized as safe" food additives.

In defending his order, the commissioner of food and drugs, Dr. Frank A. Young, said: "We took the action as rapidly as we could for several reasons, especially in recognizing that the major problem was in the salad bars and in fresh fruits and vegetables."

He said that potatoes had accounted for 6 percent of the sulfite complaints received by the FDA, while salad bars accounted for 28 percent. Dr. Young said that the decision had been made to go after the biggest problem first and that other foods remain under investigation.

Asked the likely action on sulfites in potatoes, he said, "We will take it out where there are substitutes; in others, we are trying to figure out the appropriate course of action."

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms has jurisdiction over the contents of alcoholic beverages. An official of that agency said Tuesday it soon would require labeling for relatively high amounts of sulfites in alcoholic beverages, sulfites protect color and flavor.

Richard A. Mascolo, chief of the bureau's wine and beer branch, said that regulations were in the final stages of review that would require labels for beverages with more than 10 parts per million of sulfites. This would affect mainly wines, Mr. Mascolo said, noting that they generally ranged from 50 to 150 parts per million of sulfites.

He said that until labeling is required, people thought to be allergic to sulfites, particularly asthmatics, should avoid drinking wine.



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If Sanctions Come, South Africans Look to Swaziland as 'Back Door'

By Allister Sparks... MBABANE, Swaziland — The big blue lettering covered one side of the export shipping container.

embargo or even a denial of landing rights to its national airline, this country could prosper as Hong Kong has done by being an outlet for China.

this it alerts the importing country immediately. "We have to protect our credibility," he said.

Box Office for Israel Army Film

By William Claiborne... without the only luxury war can give — the knowledge of who is 'good' and who is 'bad.'



AN OUTSTANDING PLEBE — Byron Hopkins stood head and shoulders above the 1,367 other men and women cadets as they took the oath of enlistment for four years of academic and military education at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland.

A Onetime Apparatchik Paints Polish Chimneys

By Michael Dobbs... WARSAW — Michajlo Jagiello decided that the life of a senior Communist apparatchik was not for him the day that the Polish 'workers' state' sent tanks and riot policemen to crush a workers' trade union.

Waldheim Bars Travel in First Year of Term

The Associated Press... ENNA — President Kurt Waldheim said Wednesday that he does not plan to travel abroad during his first year in office but said he would work to improve foreign relations that have been strained by his record in the army.

Rickover Backed Restart of N-Plant in Exchange for Utility's Donations

By Cass Peterson... WASHINGTON — General Public Utilities Corp. contributed \$300,000 to an educational foundation started by Hyman G. Rickover, the retired admiral, in return for a report recommending that the utility be permitted to restart its undamaged nuclear reactor at Three Mile Island.

Clarence K. Streit Dies; Urged Union of Nations

New York Times Service... NEW YORK — Clarence K. Streit, 90, a former journalist who advocated a federal union of democracies, died of kidney failure Sunday at his home in Washington.

Hess, 92, Hospitalized in West Berlin

Reuters... BERLIN — Hitler's former deputy Rudolf Hess, 92, was being treated Wednesday for circulatory ailments at the British Military Hospital in West Berlin after his release from Spandau prison.



Rudolf Hess

While in Madrid Remember... GRASSY Jewels-Works of Art-Watches Free tax for foreign visitors.



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INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

'As If Nothing Happened'

In public, Corazon Aquino and her ministers have chosen to dismiss the quixotic coup attempt against them as ridiculous and unimportant. "Let us forget it as if nothing happened," Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile reportedly said. Warning that "the military organization must not be fragmented," Mr. Enrile obtained the surrender of the rebel officers and soldiers by promising them, at the request of the president, that they would not be punished. Their penance was 30 push-ups before they rejoined their units.

A Mandate for Nakasone

The Japanese elections were an undiluted triumph for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. Since he has led his Liberal Democratic Party to an unprecedented victory, he can hardly avoid extending his term beyond its normal expiration in October. Japan, in the months ahead, will be under an unusually capable and self-confident government. It is a great opportunity for Mr. Nakasone. Will he take it?

Sunday's elections surely constitute a personal triumph for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and a mandate for needed economic reform. But, in a society so dependent on consensus politics, it is dangerous to expect too much too soon. Continuing rule by the Liberal Democratic Party was never in doubt; the party represents a broad coalition of centrist interests. The real question was whether the factions dominated by the prime minister and his lieutenants would score well at the polls.

Other Comment

Ghosts of the Japanese Past

Any Japanese prime minister who chooses the role of international politician takes on a task of extreme delicacy. Japan's strategic importance is something he cannot ignore, neither can he place it at risk. At the same time, he must avoid resurrecting the ghosts of Japan's militaristic past—or even hinting at their resurrection. The fact that Mr. Nakasone has succeeded not only in strengthening Japan's international position but also in improving relations with such erstwhile enemies as the United States, China and latterly even the Soviet Union is a tribute to his statesmanship and good reason to applaud his re-election.

The Manila Hotel Affair

We could not fathom what motivated the former foreign minister, Arturo Tolentino,

nist insurgents. A coup with Mr. Enrile's backing would probably not have failed. Mr. Enrile thus has an enormous responsibility. There is no reason to doubt his loyalty to Mrs. Aquino, even though he makes no secret of his long-term presidential ambitions. He does not really believe in negotiations with the Communists; nor do most of his officers. New defections are possible. New appeals to Mr. Enrile and General Ramos by would-be rebels in the armed forces are likely. Politically, too, the fallout from the failed putsch is not over. The mutinous soldiers could be pardoned, but it will be hard to avoid bringing sedition charges against Mr. Tolentino, who at 75 is still popular. Any punishment meted out to him would further divide the country.

Namibia: Only Reagan Can Cut the Gordian Knot

VIENNA — Every year without fail since its founding in 1945, the United Nations has turned its earnest attention to the question of South-West Africa. Yet the deliverance of Namibia from the colonial bonds of South Africa appears as far away as ever. In Vienna this week (July 7 to 11), amid the baroque splendor of the Hofburg Palace, a full-scale UN conference is considering measures to activate the conscience of the world and bring about "immediate independence."

Outsiders find difficulty in distinguishing the two struggles. One is to overcome white rule and institute a democratic government. The other is to be rid of foreign domination and achieve the last major act of Third World-style decolonization. Realists are now saying that Namibia will have to wait for priority role in South Africa.

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OPINION **The American Trade Deficit Can't Be Solved Abroad**

By Martin Feldstein and Kathleen Feldstein

WASHINGTON — The central emphasis in the Reagan administration's trade strategy since the Tokyo summit has been to call for faster economic growth in West Germany and Japan. This is a departure from the policy of exchange rate adjustment announced last September. Without denying the dollar must decline further, the administration now urges expansion of foreign demand to increase American exports and reduce the big U.S. trade deficit. Why has this shift occurred? The administration and Federal Reserve worry that any fall in the dollar could turn into a speculative run resulting in a precipitous drop. A sharp drop would raise import costs, putting upward pressure on U.S. inflation.

Without Growth, Economic Optimists Become Fools

WASHINGTON — Great presidents are optimists. Even Lincoln, whose demeanor was sometimes morose, must have been a bit of an optimist to see his way through the darkest hours of the Civil War. The contrast between Ronald Reagan and Jimmy Carter, among the strongest and weakest of U.S. presidents, supports the thesis. Mixing envy and contempt, George Santayana mused in 1920: "American life is a powerful solvent. It seems to neutralize every intellectual element, however tough an alien it may be, and to fuse it in the native goodwill, complacency, thoughtlessness and optimism."

Namibia: Only Reagan Can Cut the Gordian Knot

By Denis Herstein Britain against) to revoke Pretoria's mandate on the grounds that it had failed in its "sacred trust" over the people of Namibia. When South Africa refused to pull out, the International Court of Justice ruled that the occupation was illegal. In 1978, five Western governments — the United States, Britain, West Germany, France and Canada — persuaded the General Assembly to let them try to negotiate with South Africa. The result was the "Western Plan" (UN Resolution 435), which laid out a timetable for a ceasefire in the guerrilla war, the withdrawal of armed forces, a UN-supervised election process and, eventually, independence for Namibia. For a few years things looked promising. Then the new Reagan administration added a novel ingredient, linking independence with the withdrawal of Cuban troops who had been invited to Angola to resist South Africa's invasion in 1975. This linkage, accepted with enthusiasm by South Africa, was rejected by Angola, SWAPO and even France. But it altered the rules of the game. It has, more than any other factor, frustrated the hopes of the Namibian people.

One Dove's Late Lessons From the Vietnam War

By Tom Hayden

SACRAMENTO, California — The Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum in Austin, Texas, sits by a grassy hill where, amid a constant stream of high-achieving students, one can reflect on the past. The library, a virtually windowless building, reminds me of a vast tomb. Inside one finds the foreign affairs exhibit, where the visitor learns that the Johnson years, 1963-69, were "crowded with events — dramatic, tragic, hopeful — which related to foreign affairs." Presented for display are a few of those events — Glasnost, the Six-Day War and Vietnam. A third, and second, a growing sense that those who fought and those who resisted were both motivated by a sense of obligation, and that we have paid our dues. Many paid the ultimate price themselves; others tried to stop the killing. Some were stigmatized as baby-killers, others as traitors. Very few of us could go through all that with no regrets or second thoughts. No one can feel utterly righteous about his Vietnam experience, whether he bombed a village or used a draft deferral to escape those killing fields. The strength and, one hopes, the wisdom that only comes from second thoughts can be the lasting basis of reconciliation in America, and the protection against other Vietnams happening. I certainly have regrets of my own that I will always live with. I regret that Hanoi has an imperial design on Cambodia and has largely done away with pluralism in the south. I regret that I was not more critical of the cynical motives of the Soviet Union. I regret that I was infected with a hostility that alienated me from the United States for years. I regret most of all that I compounded the pain of many Americans who lost sons and loved ones in Vietnam. I am sorry for the hurt I did while thinking I was trying to save those lives. There is a saying that we live two lives, the life we learn with and the life we live with after that. I will always believe the Vietnam War was wrong; I will never again believe that I was always right. Nor should any of us become prisoners of that experience, as if it somehow contained clear



Lessons that are permanent guideposts in either life or politics. The supposed lessons of the past are often the pitfalls of the future. It remains true, for example, that America cannot be the policeman of the world, but nor can it withdraw from the world and believe that all conflicts can be peacefully negotiated. It is true that a Vietnam-type war in Central America would be dishonorable and tragic, but it is also true that Third World revolutions bring their own forms of repression. It is true that we are strengthened by democratic debate about foreign policy and weakened by an imperial presidency, but it is also true that the United States needs a post-Vietnam foreign policy consensus and doves need a defense doctrine. These are among the questions facing America. The Vietnam experience cannot provide answers, but it can provide the humility needed to hear each other in the struggle for sane and honorable alternatives. That humility can be found at a very different place of Vietnam remembrance than the Johnson Library in Washington. Designed by a woman of Asian descent, scored at first but finally embraced by traditional military men, this memorial is a scarred V in the capital earth. The V becomes a black mirror in which we see ourselves reflected over and behind the names of the dead, and behind us monuments to earlier glory. There is no attempt to hide the truth

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: The Maine's Fate

NEW YORK — The American press discusses the verdict of General Birby that the explosion on the battleship Maine in February 1898 originated internally and that the idea of an explosion externally being caused by the Spaniards must be rejected. At the time of the war with Spain most persons believed that the destruction of the Maine was really responsible especially since the Maine was only an unfortunate incident and that the war with Spain must have taken place in any case. The raising of the battleship removes a dangerous obstacle from Havana harbor and gives America the chance of burying her crew ashore. It also destroys the war cry of the "jingoes" who shouted: "Remember the Maine."

1936: Fleet Withdraws

LONDON — As a gesture of friendship to Italy and an indirect warning to Germany and Japan, the British government announced on July 9 that it is withdrawing the Home Fleet from the Mediterranean and returning its warships to England's shores and the China Station. The government also disclosed plans for building 16 additional warships. With the bulk of Britain's navy concentrated in the Mediterranean to the neglect of the North Sea and the China Station, Britain's influence with Germany and Japan waned. Germany reoccupied the Rhineland, Japan proceeded with her penetration of North China and walked out of the London Naval Conference. Without openly confessing that her Mediterranean reinforcement was a strategic error, Britain now renews her navy to points closer to Germany and Japan.

Handwritten signature or note in the top right corner.

OPINION

Soviet 'Peace Offers' Are Worth Exploring

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — First it was Margaret Thatcher and now it is Ronald Reagan who are trying to convince Mikhail Gorbachev's "peace offers" more seriously.

"It is necessary," the Soviet leader said, "to get rid of the political thinking that views Europe as a theater of operations."

Washington would like to know what this means. At face value it would mean the abolition of the Soviet Union's claim

The president's associates agree that, unlike some of his arms negotiators, he genuinely seeks an accord.

to dominate the politics of its East European allies and "trust" them to exercise their "sovereign" rights.

Union. It does not persuade Mrs. Thatcher or Mr. Mitterand that the dawn of liberty has arrived behind the Iron Curtain.

Even Mr. Reagan's associates agree that, unlike some of his arms negotiators, the president genuinely wants an arms agreement.

Accordingly, Mr. Reagan is leaving a legacy on the home front that cannot be reversed or even excused in the time he has left.

So far, however, Mr. Reagan has insisted that both his arms policies and his negotiating tactics have been right.

In a celebration of "I Am an American" Day in Central Park on May 21, 1944, Judge Learned Hand took a different view of "the spirit of liberty."

The New York Times.

Russia, Beware! Texas Has A Secret Agent Nonpareil

By Joe Murray

LUFKIN, Texas — I've about decided the United States is wasting money in paying to send spy satellites over Russia.

MEANWHILE

you know it, they'd be wandering up to her, complete strangers, and confessing their innermost intrigues.

At least that's the way it works in Texas. There's something about the woman that makes people want to tell her their life stories.

Last week was a good example: "I heard the funniest story from an old man at the supermarket," she said, setting down the groceries.

"That's nice," I said, rummaging through the sacks to see if she had found any of that jalapeno-flavored buttermilk I'd been wanting.

"All about the time the preacher's wife had to sneak some beer out of his house. But if you'd rather not ..."

What it was, he had asked my wife if she liked fried green tomatoes — one she had never tried anywhere.

"So, that's how it came to be that I supplied beer to the preacher's wife."

He stopped to chuckle and then continued. "She later told my wife that after she'd cooked up a batch of shrimp for him herself, he absolutely made her tell him what the secret was, 'cause he said he wanted to pass it along to his mother."

"When she confessed, all he said was, 'Well, it sure made for good shrimp.'"

And that was the story my wife brought back with the groceries. One of them, that is. "At the check-out line a young woman told me the funniest thing," she continued.

"That's nice," I said, "but I really don't have the time to ..."

"All about how much trouble she has finding bras, her size being 38 double E's." My wife told that story, too.

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I react emotionally to the use of my first name by strangers, exactly as Jill Norgren does. Still, why is calling someone by his or her first name more personal than using the surname? There are far more Jills, Johns, Henrys and Marys than Norgrens, Younies, McGillycuddys and Featherstonehaughs.

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BY MOHR in The Sydney Morning Herald, C&W Syndicate.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Huss helped Hitler by Killing Austrian Democracy

K. Kindermann's opinion column in your issue of July 3 leaves out more than half of the story. He makes a skewed argument of mentioning critical facts.

The writer is a professor of history at the University of California at Los Angeles.

It is completely understandable that Germans and Austrians should wish to defend their past against any tendency to identify all Germans and Austrians with the Nazis.

use of first names as a matter of course in daily business intercourse — is unthinkable, except perhaps in Britain.

The French "Madame" and "Monsieur" cover a lot of ground. Encouragement of "madam" and "sir" might not be a bad thing for Anglo-Saxons.

My compliments to Jill Norgren. A column on the matter of calling even just-met strangers by their first names, implying an intimacy that does not exist, was long overdue.

In my youth this sort of thing was considered "fresh" and very bad form. There was an unspoken understanding, a social rule, that older people especially were always addressed formally, using Mr., Mrs., Miss or Dr.; first names were reserved for children and servants, or close friends or relatives.

These days, social lines are blurred or obliterated and good manners are pretty much in disuse. To even speak of "social graces" is to bring on smiles. But good manners are basic. Politeness could well be taught in school, since it is apparently neglected in many American homes.

Last Names First, Please

Congratulations to Jill Norgren for "Let's Revert to Last Names; Familiarity Breeds Contempt" (June 28). Last names have a place in society and should be used to address strangers, casual acquaintances and even many of the people one sees daily in the workplace.

In Europe this kind of familiarity —

Correction

In "The Lock: Reader Never Lost Touch With Scarlet O'Hara," which appeared in this space on Tuesday, an editing error distorted the following paragraph: In the ghetto, grubby existence also demanded grabby people. The Scarlet O'Haras among us did best for themselves. In the end, forfeiting one's soul turned out to be a guarantee of survival. Luck was, inevitably, though, a bit of Scarlet-like mentality rubbed off on all.

Recently a teen-ager I had never seen before addressed me as "Kitty." She was what we used to call "flip." She just didn't know any better. I suggested that she use the Southern style of "Miss Kitty" instead, since I am a mature lady with naturally white hair and not her pal. A little distance is comfortable in this sort of situation.

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An Invitation to Oxford.

The International Herald Tribune and Oxford Analytica present a special conference on The International Business Outlook

Advertisement for the conference, including the Oxford Analytica logo and contact information for the International Herald Tribune.

Large advertisement for the International Herald Tribune, featuring a '2 for 1' offer, worldwide subscription rates, and a detailed table of prices for various countries.

Table with columns for Europe, Americas, and Asia, listing subscription rates for 1, 6, and 12 months.

Subscription form with fields for name, address, city/country, and payment options (check or credit card).

SCIENCE

How Computerized Helmet Will Help Pilots by Synthesizing High-Speed World

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

THE pilot sits in the cockpit wearing a dark, hugging, buckled helmet that makes him look like the sinister Darth Vader in the movie "Star Wars." Projected on his visor is a synthesized panorama of the world he is flying over and into, the terrain below and the skies around. It is like having his head inside an action-packed video game.

But it is just as the only way pilots will be able to handle the complex, high-speed aircraft of the future, especially in combat. Assisted by computers, tiny video tubes and other electronics, they will almost literally carry all their cockpit controls in their helmets. The engineers call this advanced technology a "virtual cockpit" or "superc cockpit."

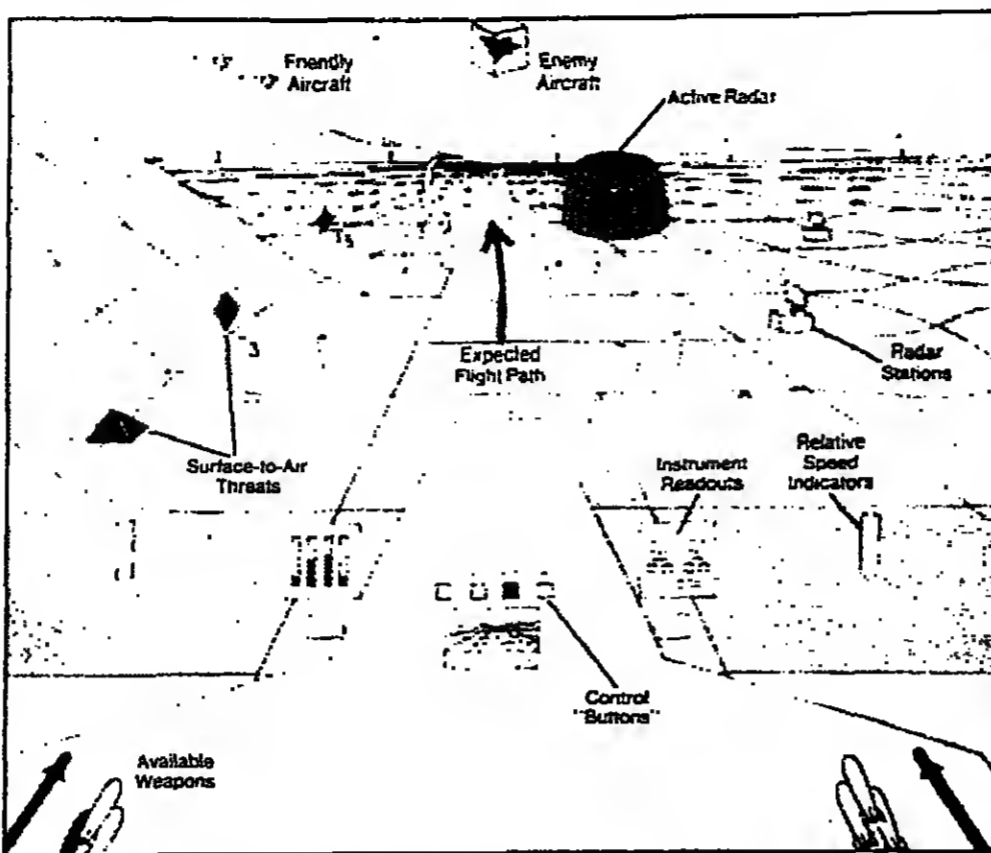
On the helmet visor, the pilot sees moving green lines streak before his face, calling attention to anti-aircraft missile fire. He makes a sharp evasive maneuver. The panorama, 120 degrees wide and 60 degrees high, changes accordingly. The pilot swings his head left or right and the view changes. Superimposed on one corner of the panorama are numerical readouts of his altitude, velocity and heading. There is a small square marked "status." He looks at it, and the square, says "select" and he sees projected there for a few moments symbols indicating the plane's fuel, oil pressure and temperatures. The purpose is to know what he needs to know when he needs to know it, and not to be overwhelmed by panels of gauges and dials.

Ahead, above the outline of a distant mountain, appears a green triangle, topped by the number 9. Radar has detected a "bad guy," nine miles away. The pilot checks his weapons, calling by voice command for a symbolic display of the missiles available. He selects one, by voice or by pressing a button, and the symbol for the selected missile flashes to remind the pilot it is ready.

The pilot wants a better view, "Zoom," he says, and an electronically synthesized voice echoes the command. Instantly, the computer provides a closer image of the terrain and the bad guy. Or the pilot says "god's eye," and hears his command repeated. This, in effect, takes the pilot high above for a view of himself, the approaching enemy and the entire theater of impending battle.

With a "normal" image put back before him, the pilot points the plane so the reticle of his gunsight rests squarely over the triangle marking the location of the enemy craft. He gives the command "lock on." Then, "fire." A symbolic explosion of light fills the triangle in the image. An enemy is destroyed.

THIS was a ground simulation conducted by Technical Sergeant Vernon Wells recently at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio. But with nine years of experiments and tests behind them, air force officials believe the "virtual cockpit" will be incorporated in some combat aircraft by 1992, may someday enable pilots to fly their craft by remote control and could lead to civilian applications in robotics, industrial design, molecular research and home entertainment.



An example of a synthesized panorama projected on visor of a pilot's helmet.

Even the introduction of cathode-ray tubes in the small "heads-up" displays high in the cockpit has not solved the problem for pilots. The computer-generated data or symbols presented on these displays are highly codified and are often difficult to assimilate for split-second decisions. The idea behind the new technology, Mr. Furness said, is to have "the cockpit exist in software, not hardware." This became feasible, in large part, through recent developments in electronics and optical systems, including the invention of high-resolution cathode-ray tubes only an inch in diameter. Two of these little instruments, linked to computers and a maze of electronics and sensor devices throughout the plane, would generate the images at either side of the helmet and project them onto the visor.

The synthesized view of the outside world is created from digital terrain maps stored in the computer. A different set of maps can be inserted for each mission. Supplementing the maps is more up-to-date information relayed by ground controllers or fed continuously by the plane's radar and infrared detectors.

In night flight, these synthesized images would be essential. In daytime, the pilot would normally look through the transparent visor at the real world. But in both cases, the symbolic images, control "buttons" and data on the plane's condition would be projected on the visor.

As in conventional cockpits, computers gather data on the status, location and orientation of the craft and outside targets from sensors on the plane and communications with the ground. This information is then processed not into panel displays, as usual, but into the electronic images to be flashed before the pilot's eyes.

Instruments behind the pilot generate a magnetic field within the cockpit, and a small square device at the top of the pilot's helmet, responding electromagnetically to the pilot's head movements, tells the computer where to locate the visual information within the scene projected on the visor. Likewise, the pilot can point a finger at objects in the display, virtual control "buttons," and thus activate a command. In another Wright-Patterson

simulator, called MAGIC, for microcomputer application of graphics and interactive communications, John M. Rausing, a manager of the Flight Dynamics Laboratory, is researching voice as well as touch controls in the virtual cockpit. Prototype systems are already being flight tested.

By 1992, when the virtual cockpit is supposed to be in operation, the Darth Vader-style helmet used in simulations will be replaced by a more streamlined model resembling today's headgear. The airborne helmet would weigh less than 3.5 pounds (1.6 kilograms), compared with the six-pound test model, which can be a load on one's mind.

EVENTUALLY, Wright-Patterson engineers said the system could be designed so the pilot could issue commands simply by fixing his eyes on the appropriate symbols displayed on the visor. The more advanced system could also contain brain-wave and eye-movement sensors to monitor the pilot's physiological condition and, if he is becoming incapacitated, switch over to an "electronic co-pilot."

Even if the pilot is still in control, Furness said, such a machine would be monitoring the flow of information and what the pilot is doing and "providing decision options to the pilot" in critical moments. Although there will always be a place for a human pilot's "skill and cunning," especially in combat, Mr. Furness said, "There may be a day when you have the pilot in the

New Studies Find Genital Herpes in a Fourth of U.S. Adults, but Alarm Is Diminishing

By Erik Eckholm
New York Times Service

USING new detection methods, scientists have discovered that one-fourth or more of the adult population in the United States has genital herpes. New research has also shown that the virus is spreading even incidentally through previously thought, often from people with no evident symptoms.

Yet the findings are as much reassuring as they are disturbing, scientists say, for the discovery of the infection's pervasiveness suggests how innocuous it usually is. The vast majority of those carrying the infection are unaware of it.

Genital herpes, which eclipsed in the public mind by AIDS, has continued to be studied intently by scientists who are gaining a clearer perspective on its modes of transmission, its close relationship with the more common oral herpes infections, the true dangers and the specific needs for technological weapons such as a vaccine and a way to protect the main victims, newborn babies.

"AIDS has put the herpes viruses in a new perspective," observed Dr. Thomas M. Becker of the Centers for Disease Control. "Now that we know some sexually transmitted viruses can kill you, herpes may have less of a stigma."

"Usually the psychological impact is worse than the physical impact," said Dr. Stephen E. Straus of the National Institutes of Health.

"This is an extremely common and generally mild disease, and it's more important not to smoke and to wear seat belts than to worry about herpes."

Still, physicians do not take the herpes epidemic lightly. Recent studies indicate that a quarter or more of the adult U.S. population, more than 40 million people, are carriers of genital herpes, and the number may be rising by hundreds of thousands each year, according to Dr. Becker.

By far the main concern is the tragic toll among newborns who catch herpes viruses from their mothers during delivery. Federal officials estimate that 400 to 1,000 babies are afflicted each year and at least half of them die or suffer brain damage.

Low as the odds on this disaster are for any woman, a known genital herpes infection must weigh heavily in her mind during pregnancy. In the last weeks of pregnancy she must be scrutinized for signs of active infection in the birth canal. The testing procedures are imperfect and, if there is any hint of danger, obstetricians prefer to perform a Caesarian section, a procedure that greatly reduces the chances of herpes virus transmission but that has risks of its own.

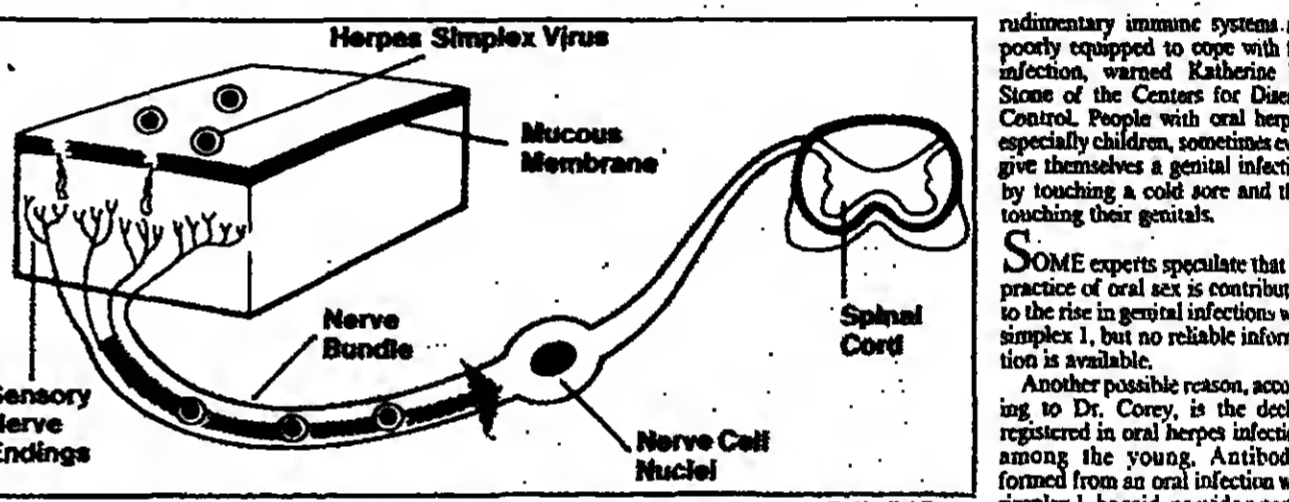
In any case, most infant cases involve women who were unaware of their infection. Until a rapid, inexpensive test for the presence of

herpes viruses in the birth canal right at the time of delivery is perfected, hundreds of herpes cases in newborns each year are probably unavoidable. Such a test is "not close to fruition" despite intensive research, according to Dr. Lawrence Corey of the University of Washington, a leading researcher.

By now, most people know enough to avoid physical contact with active herpes lesions, which shed large quantities of the virus that can readily be absorbed by another person through mucous membranes or cuts. But recent evidence has shown that the virus sometimes also emerges to the skin surface in people experiencing no symptoms, both known carriers in between their active phases of disease and people who have never noticed symptoms.

This only seems to happen rarely in any individual, and far less of the contagious virus is present during an outbreak of lesions. But over time and throughout the population, symptomless people apparently account for much, if not most, of the current spread of genital herpes, Dr. Straus said.

The recent availability of an antiviral drug, cyclovir, has provided relief to hundreds of thousands of people who suffer frequent recurrences of herpes infections, and has provided physicians an important weapon to fight the extremely rare herpes invasions of the brain. But the drug is expensive and the



In genital herpes infections, viruses become established in nerve nuclei at base of spine.

of safety of extended use has not been established. Oral and genital herpes infections are more related and interchangeable than many people realize. Two closely related viruses are involved: herpes simplex 1 and 2. Simplex 1 has a special affinity for the mouth, where it can cause cold sores and other symptoms; simplex 2 has an affinity for the genital and anal areas, where it can cause clusters of blisters.

Many people are infected with both types, one in the mouth, the other in the genitals. In the genitals, simplex 1 is less likely to cause recurring symptoms than simplex 2, while in the mouth, it erupts far more often than simplex 2.

Once either virus enters the body, it invades the nervous system and takes up permanent residence in nerve roots, clusters of nerve nuclei known as ganglia, that are linked to the place of entry. Oral herpes infections establish themselves in ganglia at the base of the brain, genital infections at the base of the spine.

Days after an infection, some people experience flu-like symptoms and then blisters near the spot of entry. Others show no symptoms, or have lesions that are minor and resemble other problems such as hair follicle infections or "jock

itch," Dr. Straus noted, leaving a person unaware of his herpes infection. "Genital" symptoms can also appear on the buttocks or thighs. Why the virus, once embedded in the nerve roots, periodically re-surges in some people and not others is not known.

At least 80 percent of adult Americans have oral herpes infections, usually acquired in childhood. Anyone who has ever had a genuine cold sore in the mouth area is a carrier, probably of the simplex 1 virus.

rudimentary immune systems are poorly equipped to cope with the infection, warned Katherine L. Stone of the Centers for Disease Control. People with oral herpes, especially children, sometimes even give themselves a genital infection by touching a cold sore and then touching their genitals.

SOME experts speculate that the practice of oral sex is contributing to the rise in genital infections with simplex 1, but no reliable information is available.

Another possible reason, according to Dr. Corey, is the decline registered in oral herpes infections among the young. Antibodies formed from an oral infection with simplex 1, he said, provide a partial defense against a genital infection with the same virus. Most, and most teenagers lack this protection as they begin sexual activity.

Immune responses to an oral simplex 1 infection may sometimes also help the body cope with a simplex 2 infection, making flare-ups less likely, some scientists believe. Hence, the decline in oral simplex 1 infections among children in recent decades might help account for the recent surge in complaints about symptoms of genital simplex 2 herpes. Dr. Corey said, although evidence certainly also indicates the infections have spread more widely.

Vicuña Returns From Brink of Extinction

The Associated Press

LIMA, Peru — The vicuña, relentlessly hunted for its prized wool and fur, has survived the threat of extinction thanks to an international environmental effort, a Peruvian ecologist says.

Hundreds of thousands of vicuña, a smaller fleet-footed cousin of the camel and llama, once ranged throughout the Andes mountains from Ecuador to Bolivia. But demand for the animal's light-brown fur, and the practice of hunters who killed entire families for their wool rather than shear the animals live, led to a drastic decline in vicuña

herds. By 1963, only 5,000 animals were left in South America.

Now, however, renewed breeding efforts, a resurgence in shearing wool from the animal without killing it and efforts by several governments have brought the vicuña population up to 70,000, said a Peruvian ecologist, Carlos Aldana.

Last month in Lansanne, Switzerland, European delegates meeting on the sale of products from endangered species of animals and plants voted in a ban on the sale of soft vicuña wool, provided it is sheared from live animals.

Mr. Aldana said in 1963 that there were only about 5,000 vicuña in South America because their wool, coveted worldwide, brought high prices on the international black market. He said that an agreement signed that year by Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador and Argentina imposed severe restrictions on the sale of vicuña wool. Now, 23 years later, he said, those measures have brought tangible results.

Eighty percent of the world's population of the animals live in Peru. Most live in the Pampa Ge'abras National Reserve, 15,000 feet above sea level in the southeastern Andean province of Ayacucho.

IN BRIEF

British Breed Branchless Apple Tree

EAST MALLING, England (AP) — Government researchers here have developed a type of apple tree on which the fruit grows straight from the stem, the Agriculture Ministry says. The branchless "column trees" are on display at the Royal Show, one of Britain's top annual agricultural shows, at Stoneleigh.

"The column trees do not need staking and will cost farmers about a quarter of the present cost," the ministry said. "They can be planted at densities up to eight times greater than now used." The heavy-yielding trees are adaptable to mechanical harvesting, "need virtually no pruning and bear fruit the year after planting," it said.

The researchers crossed conventional apple trees with a Canadian apple tree, the Wijk, which grows straight up, like a column. Commercial orchards of column trees are expected to be established in about five years, the ministry said. It said branchless pear and peach trees are also being worked on.

Soviet Scientists See Permafrost Thaw

MOSCOW (UPI) — Soviet researchers say the temperature of the permafrost layer, which covers about half the Soviet Union and in some spots in Siberia is as deep as 1,500 meters (5,000 feet), has risen 10 to 13 degrees centigrade in the past 20,000 years because of heat rising from Earth's core, Tass reports.

"This process is proceeding at an increasingly faster pace, thus leaving considerable areas free from ice captivity," the news agency said. "The mixture of ice and earth that makes up permafrost begins to melt when anything is built on it, making road, railway and building construction difficult."

Birds' Bowers Called Cultural Trait

NEW YORK (NYT) — The different styles of elaborate bowers built by male bowerbirds of New Guinea and Australia to attract the attention of females may be "a culturally transmitted trait, like human art styles and birdsong dialects," a researcher says.

Styles differed greatly among the 14 bower-building species. But Jared Diamond of the University of California at Los Angeles reports that different populations of the same species exhibit different building and decorating styles for the towers, huts or piled pathways made of sticks and decked with objects such as fruits, flowers, butterfly wings, shells and stones.

Fewer Kids May Mean Brighter Kids

WASHINGTON (WP) — A psychologist theorizes that each additional child lowers the intellectual level of a family, which could help explain the scores.

"The intellectual environment is diluted" with each child, said Dr. Robert B. Zajonc of the University of Michigan. On average, he said, each successive child does less well.

The average child taking the Scholastic Aptitude Test in 1963 was a second child, and 1980 was a third child. During that time, Dr. Zajonc noted, the average SAT score dropped from 490 to 445 out of a possible 800. In 1962, the trend toward larger families reversed, and in the early 1980s SAT scores began to creep back up, Dr. Zajonc found. He predicted that the scores would continue to rise through the year 2000.

Quasar Found Beyond 'Cutoff Point'

PASADENA, California (AP) — The most distant object yet observed in the universe, a quasar 73 billion trillion miles from Earth, might force a change in scientific thinking, researchers say.

"Until astronomers found the new quasar, they theorized there might be a cutoff point at the edge of the universe, beyond which no quasars and galaxies had been born," one of the object's discoverers, Wallace L.W. Sargent, said at the California Institute of Technology.

Quasars, which may be collections of black holes, appear in the sky as starlike masses but seem to generate far more energy than stars. The discovery of the new quasar was reported in the British journal Nature.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 9 July 1986. Table listing various international funds with their respective prices and symbols.

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NYSE INDEX P.12
NASDAQ INDEX P.12

WALL STREET WATCH

Investors Turned Skittish
Just Before 61-Point Drop

By VARTANIG G. VARTAN

NEW YORK — Various measures of market sentiment indicate that just before Monday's 61-point drop in the Dow Jones industrial average, many individual investors had become complacent about prospects for continued gains in stock prices.

All you kept hearing from people — and some professionals, too — was that the Dow was headed for 2,000," said Gene Jay, a director of technical research for Gruntal Financial Corp. "There was very little caution around and that finally made the market ripe for the big sell-off."

After closing last week above 1,900 for the first time, the blue-chip barometer summated 61.87 points on Monday and continued to ground Tuesday when it fell 61.87 points, to 1,820.73.

One sign of overconfidence was cited by none other than John A. Mendelson, senior vice president of the market analysis group at Dean Witter Reynolds, and the man who provided the initial catalyst for the Dow's plunge by predicting a 15-percent to 20-percent decline in the popular averages.

"Internal statistics at Dean Witter, he said, 'show the retail investor has been a small net buyer for the past two months after having been a net seller for two years.' 'The market does better when investors are a bit nervous,'" said one analyst.

MERRILL LYNCH said that its margin-account customers had been fairly steady buyers of stock since late April — often in the past, this trend has been a warning signal, an impending decline. "During this period, margin-account holders averaged four buy transactions for every three sell transactions," said Elizabeth Mackay, a technical analyst at the firm's U.S. brokerage branch. "The market," she suggested, "does better when investors are a bit nervous."

On Monday, however, margin accounts made a pronounced shift to the sell side. That day three Merrill Lynch customers made three sell transactions for every two buys.

If we see continued net selling by margin accounts, that would indicate an improvement in investor sentiment," Ms. Mackay said. "Investment process. It is one set of tools used by stock market technicians and, by its very nature, tends to be less precise than the Dow transportation average posing a negative for the market as it did recently when it refused to 'confirm,' or reach new highs, as did the industrials."

In late September, when the Dow industrials dropped briefly below 1,300, Mr. Mendelson had described that period as "one of the blackest moods in modern market history." In contrast, his statistics now indicate that the process has come full circle "to show the highest degree of optimism" seen in the last two years.

Mr. Dean Witter analyst also uses another indicator for gauging the overall mood of investors. He said that this indicator, which measures the rate of change in the trading volume of rising and falling issues on the New York Stock Exchange, flashed a sell signal last Wednesday.

Many measures of investor sentiment are subjective. Tuesday, for example, one money manager said that he raised the cash position of his portfolio to 25 percent "after looking around Wall Street."

See INVESTORS, Page 15

Dart Bids To Buy Safeway

Offer Is Valued At \$3.6 Billion

By H.J. Maidenberg

NEW YORK — Dart Group Corp., which operates a group of discount auto-supply and book stores, on Wednesday offered \$3.6 billion for all the shares of Safeway Stores Inc., the biggest U.S. supermarket chain.

Dart, in advertisements placed in U.S. newspapers Wednesday morning, said it was offering \$58 for each of Safeway's 61.5 million shares outstanding.

The deadline for the tender offer, which is being managed by Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., is Aug. 5. It is contingent on the Dart's ability to secure financing.

After the announcement, Safeway's common stock jumped \$4.625 a share, to \$58.125, in early trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Safeway's officers declined to discuss how they would respond to the offer. Harry D. Sunderland, Safeway's executive vice president and chief financial officer, said in a telephone interview from corporate headquarters in Oakland, California: "If an offer has indeed been made, it is unlikely that we would comment on it without seeing the terms of the offer."

The company operates nearly 2,400 supermarkets.

Dart's tender offer for Safeway was not unexpected. In mid-June, Dart Group said it owned 5.9 percent of Safeway and might try to buy all of the company.

The supermarket chain reacted angrily, charging in a suit that the Haft family, which owns about 25 percent of Dart, was "secretly manipulating" Safeway shares and "leaking false information" about the Haft family's intentions to make a takeover bid. The family denied the charges, calling them "frivolous."

When the suit was filed, Safeway's shares were trading at just under \$50 a share.

A market analyst who specializes in Safeway shares, Jonathan Ziegler of Salvo & Co., San Francisco, said at the time that Safeway's officials would prefer a leveraged buyout by management, the purchase of a large block of stock by manager or perhaps a friendly merger partner.

U.S. States Try Venture Capitalism

They Back High-Risk Projects in Bid to Create Jobs

By James Barron

New York Times Service

DETROIT — Michigan put its money in fiberglass motor homes. Ohio bankrolled a device that helps surgeons find cancer cells. And Indiana gambled on artificial diamonds, warehouse-like retail stores and a publishing house for physical-fitness books.

To help entrepreneurs get started, states have become venture capitalists, backing high-risk, high-profit projects they hope will create jobs and new industries.

In the industrial Middle West, state-sponsored venture capitalism is particularly aggressive. It states that lost thousands of jobs to high labor costs and foreign competition in the recession of the early 1980s, venture capital offers a chance to shape a new industrial base.

To two entrepreneurs, Midwestern states are copying the financing methods of venture capitalists that helped start computer companies in California and Massachusetts in the late 1970s.

David Allardice, executive vice president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, says these efforts are "filling a market niche the private sector was not filling" because investors doubted that new businesses could succeed in a region that used to depend on conventional financing and manufacturing.

"For so long," said Michael Firm of the Michigan Venture Capital Fund, "the Midwest was so happy with its basic technologies, the automobile industry and everything that that supported, that it didn't fight for its share of research and development in things like electronics."

Since its creation four years ago, the Michigan fund has invested \$48 million in 23 companies that have provided 3,162 new jobs. Money for the fund is set aside under a 1983 law that allows up to 5 percent of Michigan's \$10.5-billion public-employee pension funds to be used as venture capital.

More than a dozen other states have similar programs. Illinois has put \$2 million into a venture-capital pool for investment in emerging businesses. The Wisconsin "Community" Capital Corp. has \$25 million in capital for small businesses and provides volunteer help from big corporations' management expertise for emerging companies.

New York and New Jersey have programs like Michigan's that invest money from state pension funds in new businesses. Private venture capitalists are estimated to have invested \$20 billion nationwide since 1970.

John Duffendack did not want to leave Michigan to market a \$200,000 machine for research in cell biology and cancer, and \$603,110 from the Michigan fund meant the company could set up shop in Okemos, a small town near Lansing, the state capital.

Now, he said, the Michigan fund's success is making private venture capitalists look twice at proposals from companies here.

Although their investments are not limited to new businesses, venture capitalists typically provide the capital for young companies that banks reject as being too speculative. Venture capitalists invest by acquiring stock at a discount, or options to buy stock, or convertible securities at low prices.

Backing such businesses was once a sport for the very rich, and some critics of state involvement say it should still be. They argue that the needs of state officials, venture capitalists and the owners of new businesses are incompatible.

Stanley Pratt of Venture Economics, a Connecticut research company, said: "States don't understand the job. If they're in there for economic-development purposes, it's almost impossible not to measure what they do by how much money is put out instead of how many companies they start. And that's almost a guarantee for failure."

Mr. Pratt also fears that politicians will demand results faster than the venture capitalists can provide them. It often takes a new business five years to produce its first product, longer than most elected officials are in office.

State officials dealing with venture capital disagree, but admit that it is too early to tell how many businesses they are backing will be winners.

"The state's interest in us is the creation of jobs," said Archie Leslie, vice president of Indiana's Corporation for Innovative Development. "The Wholesale Club, a store we backed, created hundreds of jobs, but it's too soon to say it's a viable business. And it's too soon for this to be a political argument in the next election."

In the Midwest, venture capitalism offers a chance to back industries likely to create jobs: innovative automotive suppliers, forestry, food processing and tourism, among others.

"The Midwest is more active in trying new ideas in with what we see in RISK, Page 15.

Japan Records Widest 6-Month Trade Surplus

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — Japan's merchandise-trade surplus for the first six months of this year expanded to a record \$34.17 billion, according to figures released Wednesday by the Finance Ministry.

On a monthly basis, however, Japan's worldwide customs-cleared trade surplus narrowed to \$7.37 billion in June from a record \$7.53 billion in May. The surplus for June 1985 had been \$5.02 billion. The six-month surplus was \$17.64 billion in the corresponding period of 1985, and \$28.46 billion, the previous record, in the last half of 1985.

Japan's first-half surplus with the United States was a record \$23.08 billion, the ministry said, widening from the \$16.77 billion in the like period of 1985. The surplus with the European Community also set a record at \$8.31 billion.

The figures from the ministry showed the persistence of the trade surplus despite the rise in the value of the yen, which makes Japanese products more expensive overseas and imported goods cheaper.

The rise of the yen also has a contrary effect on trade figures, however, making a comparable quantity of exports more valuable in dollar terms.

About 40 percent of Japan's export transactions are based on the yen, which closed Wednesday in Tokyo at 160.10 to the dollar, 40 percent higher than last September, when five leading industrial nations agreed to work to depress the exchange rate of the dollar.

Officials said the June surplus would have been bigger if Japan had not imported \$1.33 billion worth of gold to make coins to commemorate the 60th anniversary of Emperor Hirohito's reign. Of the total gold imports, \$1.09 billion came from the United States.

As a result, Japan's trade surplus with the United States narrowed to \$3.85 billion in June from \$4.06 billion in May.

Exports to the United States rose 24.6 percent from the 1985 period, to a record \$37.62 billion, topping the previous record \$35.1 billion in the second half of 1985. Imports rose 8.4 percent to \$14.54 billion, up from the previous high of \$13.43 billion in the first half of 1984.

Some EC officials have complained that Japan, in the face of pressure from Washington to reduce its trade surpluses with the United States, is simply switching its sales focus from the United States to Europe.

Japanese surplus figures are historically lower than those used by the U.S. Commerce Department, which put the U.S. trade deficit with Japan last year at a record \$49.7 billion. (Reuters, UPI, AP)

EC to Start Antitrust Action Against Airline Price-Fixing

The Associated Press
BRUSSELS — The Executive Commission of the European Community decided Wednesday to start antitrust action against what it terms restrictive practices of member states' airlines.

The commission said it will send the letter to Belgium's Sabena, West Germany's Lufthansa, Greece's Olympic Airways, Air France, Ireland's Aer Lingus, Alitalia, Dutch KLM, British Airways and British Caledonian, and SAS, which is part-owned by Denmark along with non-EC states Sweden and Norway.

The commission's action follows an inconclusive meeting of EC transport ministers on June 30.

The ministers said only that there was a need for a gradual move toward a "coherent" EC air transport system.

The commission said that pending the ministers' adoption of the proposals it has "the duty to ensure that the right to fair competition granted under the treaty to our citizens and enterprises must also extend in air travel."

The commission said that if the airlines fail to end the practices to which it objects, it will authorize the member states "to take the measures necessary to remedy the situation."

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In Philippines, Economic Recovery Proves Difficult

By Barbara Crossette

New York Times Service

MANILA — The Philippine economy has not rebounded as many hoped it would after Ferdinand E. Marcos departed in February, relinquishing the presidency.

Investment has been slow to materialize, and the stock market, after a burst of buoyant good will, has settled into stagnation, if not paralysis.

Tourism, the anticipated source of instant hard currency, has not boomed in the wake of the "people's revolution." Low world commodity prices, especially for sugar, have not helped. The country will be lucky, its economists say, to achieve 1 percent growth this year. The 1986 budget deficit may reach \$1.3 billion.

There are hopeful signs, however. The value of the Philippine peso has remained relatively steady at 19.5 to 20.5 to the dollar. Increases in the consumer price index have been kept under control, and interest rates are declining. Exports are rising, along with the country's external reserves, while import restrictions are loosening on hundreds of products.

But the real crisis of the Philippine economy, according to Filipino and foreign analysts, cannot be measured by statistics. It is linked instead to political, constitutional

and psychological tensions at work on the Aquino government as it tries to rebuild institutions, as well as the confidence of the nation and foreign investors.

The Aquino government is under pressure from both the propertied establishment that entrenched itself before and during the Marcos regime — and still controls much of the vital agricultural sector, blocking research and reform — and the political left, which wants to move the country out of the free-market mainstream, specifically out of the orbit of the United States.

Both extremes can only gain from a stagnant economy and a lack of investor enthusiasm. The left has the added advantage of being able to promote labor unrest — strikes are already more numerous — and it is also working to raise the political cost of adhering to the demanding conditions imposed by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

In short, planners say, President Corason C. Aquino does not have much time to spare. Some of her advisers have been suggesting that she should have barnstormed the United States, and possibly Europe, before now. Some short-term success is needed to insure longer-term stability and growth.

Ms. Aquino is to visit the United States in September. But while

the Reagan administration says it is eager to present her to an applauding Congress and a friendly popular Mrs. Aquino says she wants to make it a sales trip, too.

"I want to appeal to the private sector," she told reporters while Secretary of State George P. Shultz was in Manila recently. "More specifically, I want to talk to the creditor banks. And I want to appeal to Filipino-Americans who I think are desirous of helping their mother country."

The government's team of planners, led by Solita Collas-Monsod, head of the National Economic and Development Authority, is highly regarded by international economists. The team wants to see the Philippines become a free-market economy in which "hard work, thrift and entrepreneurship should be justly rewarded."

In a blueprint for the national economy published in May, "Economic Recovery and Long-Run Growth: Agenda for Reform," a committee of experts drawn from government, academic life and international organizations drafted a plan rooted in encouraging private initiative and in limiting government intervention.

Saying that "reconstruction is more demanding than revolution," the draft recommends a rejection of the "misguided protectionist poli-

cies of the past" with their unrealistic import substitution, and it accepts that there will have to be economic shocks if the country is to develop a more realistic industrial and trading base. The committee proposes to cushion these shocks with social and educational reforms.

More controversially, the chief economic planner has spoken of "selective repudiation" of the country's \$26.3-billion foreign debt, which is politically popular among Filipino nationalists.

But economists say that what will probably emerge is an more than renegotiation, or possibly the setting of a debt-ratio limit and new priorities for outstanding loans. At no point has the government suggested it would fail to honor its predecessors' obligations.

Again, the need to generate income in the short term is important in dealing with the issue of debt repayment. Solita Collas-Monsod has been traveling in Mexico and Peru, as well as the United States, to discuss options with more experienced nations.

It is from this complex economic setting that Mrs. Aquino — saying in her matter-of-fact way that she realizes she can expect no more direct aid from the industrialized nations — will set off for the United States.

China Soon to Apply for GATT Membership

Reuters

BEIJING — China will soon apply formally to join the world trade body, GATT, and expects to be granted the same terms of entry as other developing countries, the official New China News Agency reported Wednesday.

The agency quoted a Foreign Trade Ministry spokesman as saying that China had been preparing for several years to become a member of GATT, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Western diplomats said China hopes GATT membership will help boost its flagging exports, but they added that a number of complex issues need to be solved before China can be admitted.

"As a developing country, China expects to be entitled to a treatment equivalent to that accorded to other developing countries," the ministry spokesman said.

"At the same time, China is prepared to undertake obligations consistent with the level of its economic and trade development in accordance with the relevant GATT regulations," he said.

A Western diplomat said he expected it to take at least three years for China to become a full GATT member. "The question of China's entry creates a lot of problems for GATT. We think it will take a long time to resolve them," he said.

China wants to be admitted under the preferential terms applied to developing countries, but some GATT members want China to be viewed as a centrally planned economy similar to those in Eastern Europe.

"There is a problem of precedent," said the diplomat. "If China can be admitted, then why not the Soviet Union?"

He said it was likely China's terms of entry could be a mixture of those applied to developing and Communist countries.

China was one of the founders of GATT, established in 1947, but pulled out two years later after the Communist takeover. The spokesman said Wednesday that this withdrawal was "due to historical reasons." (AP, Reuters)

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Country, Rate, and Date. Includes entries for Australia, Belgium, Canada, etc.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Rate, and Date. Includes entries for US, UK, France, etc.

Money Rates

Table with columns for Rate, Class, and Prev. Includes entries for 3 months, 6 months, etc.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and Prev. Includes entries for 1 month, 3 months, etc.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Yield, and Source. Includes entries for Merrill Lynch, etc.

Gold

Table with columns for Location, Price, and Date. Includes entries for Hong Kong, London, etc.

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April 1986

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NYSE Most Actives

| Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|----------|------|------|------|------|
| Softwood | 2227 | 2227 | 2227 | +1/4 |
| Chrysler | 1078 | 1078 | 1078 | -1/4 |
| AT&T | 1078 | 1078 | 1078 | -1/4 |
| IBM | 1078 | 1078 | 1078 | -1/4 |
| Amgen | 1078 | 1078 | 1078 | -1/4 |
| Amgen | 1078 | 1078 | 1078 | -1/4 |
| Amgen | 1078 | 1078 | 1078 | -1/4 |
| Amgen | 1078 | 1078 | 1078 | -1/4 |
| Amgen | 1078 | 1078 | 1078 | -1/4 |
| Amgen | 1078 | 1078 | 1078 | -1/4 |

Market Sales

| NYSE 3 a.m. volume | 17,110,000 |
|-------------------------|------------|
| NYSE adv. com. close | 26,498,010 |
| NYSE adv. volume | 1,562,000 |
| Amex adv. com. close | 1,562,000 |
| Amex adv. volume | 1,562,000 |
| Prev. OTC 3 a.m. volume | 1,562,000 |

NYSE Index

| High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 138.72 | 137.65 | 138.23 | 137.91 |
| 139.49 | 138.20 | 139.20 | 138.91 |
| 141.01 | 140.20 | 140.50 | 140.19 |
| 127.23 | 126.72 | 127.23 | 126.95 |
| 158.28 | 157.47 | 158.28 | 157.99 |

Wednesdays
NYSE
Closing
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary

| Adv. Comp. | Declined | Unchanged | Total Issues |
|------------|----------|-----------|--------------|
| 1,231 | 1,231 | 1,231 | 1,231 |

NASDAQ Index

| Prev. Close | Today's Close | Chg. |
|-------------|---------------|-------|
| 2,465 | 2,465 | +1.00 |
| 1,191 | 1,191 | +0.50 |
| 1,191 | 1,191 | +0.50 |
| 1,191 | 1,191 | +0.50 |
| 1,191 | 1,191 | +0.50 |

AMEX Stock Index

| High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 28.71 | 28.71 | 28.71 | 28.71 |

Dow Jones Bond Averages

| Bonds | Prev. Close | Today's High | Today's Low |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Utilities | 112.25 | 112.25 | 112.25 |
| Industrials | 95.74 | 95.74 | 95.74 |

NYSE Diary

| Advanced | Declined | Unchanged | Total Issues |
|----------|----------|-----------|--------------|
| 1078 | 28 | 1078 | 1078 |

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

| July 8 | July 9 | July 10 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1,562,000 | 1,562,000 | 1,562,000 |

Dow Jones Averages

| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| 138.23 | 139.20 | 137.65 | 138.23 | +0.32 |
| 139.20 | 140.50 | 138.20 | 139.20 | +0.00 |
| 140.50 | 141.01 | 139.20 | 140.50 | +0.00 |
| 127.23 | 127.23 | 126.72 | 127.23 | +0.28 |
| 158.28 | 158.28 | 157.47 | 158.28 | +0.29 |

Standard & Poor's Index

| Industry | High | Low | Close | Today's P.M. |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|
| Industrials | 271.51 | 269.91 | 270.22 | 270.22 |
| Utilities | 119.19 | 118.79 | 118.92 | 118.92 |
| Finance | 124.16 | 123.76 | 123.89 | 123.89 |
| Commodities | 24.06 | 23.97 | 24.09 | 24.09 |

Previous NASDAQ Diary

| Advanced | Declined | Unchanged | Total Issues |
|----------|----------|-----------|--------------|
| 246 | 246 | 246 | 246 |

AMEX Stock Index

| High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 28.71 | 28.71 | 28.71 | 28.71 |

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Prices Turn Higher on NYSE

United Press International
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange bounced higher late Wednesday in active trading after a sharp three-day slide.
The Dow Jones industrial average was up 4.64, to 1,825.37, at 3 P.M., and advancing issues were leading declines by a 9.5 ratio among the 1,920 issues crossing the NYSE tape.
In the past three trading days, the Dow had fallen nearly 90 points from its record peak. Big Board volume at amounted to about 121.5 million shares, compared with 141.1 million in the comparable period Tuesday.
Prices were higher in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.
Analysts said activity was choppy after the steep losses of the last two days.
"We're not out of the woods yet," said Ralph Acampora, head of technical research at Kidder, Peabody.
Barry Berlin, president of Shearson Equity Management, said the market's slide early this week represented "the first significant correction for 1986."
But Mr. Berlin maintained that the market is still in a "long-term uptrend" and that even if the Dow drops 150 points, the market would be higher by late summer.
"No market goes straight up," said Mr. Ber-

lin. "We haven't seen panic and a good deal of the correction is behind us."
Safeway Stores topped the active list with one hour left to trade, advancing after Dart Group launched a S\$8-a-share tender offer for the grocery chain Wednesday.
Bernard Chaus Designs, a women's apparel marketer, followed, easing in its initial public offering.
Pan Am was ahead after rising Tuesday amid takeover rumors.
IBM was down slightly. It can dealer prices of its personal computers.
Among other blue chips, AT&T was lower. Philip Morris was advancing.
American Brands was ahead amid takeover speculation. Coca-Cola and Ralston Purina were gaining.
Kroger was advancing as the bid for Safeway Stores encouraged takeover speculation. K mart was also ahead.
Gap Stores was up sharply after falling Tuesday. Sears was lower in active trading.
Squibb was gaining. The company said it plans to spin off its medical systems business. Upjohn and Abbott Laboratories were also improving.
Crown Cork & Seal was ahead. Merrill Lynch reaffirmed its buy recommendation on the stock.
Warner Communications was up. It declared a 2-for-1 stock split and boosted its quarterly dividend.
On the Amex, active issues included Wickes, Harley Davidson and A.M. International.

Market Data Tables (A through O)

Table A: NYSE Most Actives

Table B: NYSE Index

Table C: Dow Jones Averages

Table D: Standard & Poor's Index

Table E: AMEX Stock Index

Table F: NYSE Most Actives (continued)

Table G: NYSE Most Actives (continued)

Table H: NYSE Most Actives (continued)

Table I: NYSE Most Actives (continued)

Table J: NYSE Most Actives (continued)

Table K: NYSE Most Actives (continued)

Table L: NYSE Most Actives (continued)

Table M: NYSE Most Actives (continued)

Table N: NYSE Most Actives (continued)

Table O: NYSE Most Actives (continued)

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Singapore's Khoo Rallies to Standard

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Standard Chartered PLC, struggling against a £1.3-billion (\$2-billion) takeover bid from Lloyds Bank PLC, said Wednesday that Tan Sri Khoo Teck Puet had acquired a 5-percent stake in Standard.

But several banking analysts said they doubted such individual supporters could defeat the Lloyds bid, which expires Saturday. Most analysts in London expect a Lloyds victory, though they do not rule out a last-minute surprise.

Standard shares closed Wednesday at 802 pence each, giving Tan Sri Khoo's 5-percent stake a total value of about \$62.6 million. The offer of cash and securities from Lloyds, which expires Saturday, values Standard shares at around 835 pence each.

Some analysts were baffled by Tan Sri Khoo's share purchases, believed to have been made mostly over the past few days. Tim Clarke of Springwood Vickers & Co., a London stockbrokerage, said Standard shares might plunge 100 pence or so if the Lloyds bid fails to attract the necessary 50 percent of Standard shares by Saturday.

"If they did make the bid lapse, they would lose an absolute fortune," one analyst said of Tan Sri Khoo and other persons who have indicated support for Standard.

One of these persons is Lee Ming Tee, a Malaysian Chinese businessman. John Tylor, an executive director of Samuel Montagu & Co., which has advised Mr. Lee, declined to comment Wednesday on whether he would try to help Standard evade Lloyds.

Tan Sri Khoo, whose interests include hotels, real estate and banking in Southeast Asia and Australia, has been quoted as saying he is eager to build up a presence in British finance.

Last year, he acquired 25 percent of Exco International PLC, a London-based concern involved in money brokerage and other financial services. After a squabble with Exco, Tan Sri Khoo agreed not to raise his holding above 29.9 percent and was named deputy chairman.

In early 1985, he failed in a bid to take over Wheelock Marden & Co., a Hong Kong-based shipping and property company.

Goldman, Sachs Employee Linked to Insider Trading

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — David S. Brown, 31, a lawyer and investment banker, has resigned from Goldman, Sachs & Co. because of links to the investigation of insider trading on Wall Street, Goldman, Sachs announced in a memorandum to employees.

Lawyers with knowledge of the widening investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission said that Mr. Brown had been implicated and that he was expected to be charged with having passed advance information about pending takeovers to an acquaintance of Dennis B. Levine. Mr. Levine is a former investment banker who last month pleaded guilty to charges related to insider trading.

Mr. Brown is the fourth investment banker to have been implicated in the case. Officials of Goldman, Sachs said Tuesday that they had not spoken to Mr. Brown, who was a vice president in the mortgage-backed securities department, but that his attorney had delivered the resignation on July 3.

Neither Mr. Brown nor the SEC has informed us of the nature of the investigation, except that it is allegedly linked to the SEC's recent proceedings against individuals at other firms on insider-trading charges," the memo said. It said the company was cooperating with authorities.

Mr. Brown's attorney, David Frankel, said he would have no comment. The sources said that Mr. Brown is the previously unnamed investment banker said to have sold information about takeovers to another Wall Street professional charged in the case, Ira B. Sokolow. The SEC charged Mr. Sokolow, formerly of Shearson Lehman Brothers, with having received \$120,000 from Mr. Levine for providing advance tips on more than 14 takeover bids. The SEC also said that Mr. Sokolow had paid another professional for such information.

Foreigners Bid for France's CGCT

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service
BONN — A tentative agreement for a French takeover of ITT Corp.'s telecommunications operations has sparked a scramble among North American and European companies for a stab at the second-largest French telephone-switch manufacturer.

That agreement is still awaiting French government approval. French officials disclosed this week that Industry Minister Alain Madelin would meet AT&T representatives next week, but they said that Canada's Northern Telecom Ltd. and Sweden's L.M. Ericsson also had voiced an interest in a linkup with CGCT.

Cees Steiger, an AT&T and Philips spokesman in the Netherlands, said that the partners expected a decision "in the near future" and that negotiations with AT&T and ITT were "continuing parallel," implying that the French agreement with ITT did not preclude an eventual accord with AT&T.

French telephone authorities reportedly are favoring the AT&T proposal and pressure on the government to reach an early decision on the ITT agreement is expected to increase the urgency of resolving the long-awaited AT&T accord.

Kohlberg, Kravis Puts Amstar Unit Up for Sale
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Amstar Holdings Inc., owned by Kohlberg, Kravis Roberts & Co. said Wednesday it intends to sell Amstar Corp. It said it retained Morgan Stanley & Co. to advise it in connection with the sale. Amstar Holdings was formed by Kohlberg, Kravis when it acquired Amstar Corp. in 1984. Amstar is the largest U.S. manufacturer and distributor of nutritive sweeteners, and also sells industrial and technical products.

Opel Reports Profit for Half, But Anticipates Difficult Year

RUSSELSHEIM, West Germany — Adam Opel AG showed a profit for the first six months of 1986 but expenditures in the second half would mean a profit for the entire year would be difficult to sustain, the chairman of the management board said Wednesday.

Opel is the West German subsidiary of General Motors Corp. At a news conference, the chairman, Horst Herke, said, "Second-half costs from write-offs, product introductions and the start-up of new production processes are considerable and not easy to estimate." He added, "A positive result for the year seems difficult to reach."

Mr. Herke did not give a figure for first-half profit. He said that Opel expected to return to profitability in 1987.

Last year Opel cut its net loss to 135.25 million Deutsche marks (\$62.2 million at current rates) from the 695.07-million-DM net loss it recorded in 1984.

The company posted a 14.9-percent increase in revenue last year, to 14.79 billion DM, while unit sales improved 18.4 percent, to 986,004.

Mr. Herke gave no prediction of revenue for 1986, but he said he expected slightly more than 1 million vehicles to be sold.

Isle of Man Welcomes Immigrants, But Not the Tired, Poor

By Robert O'Connor
International Herald Tribune
DOUGLAS, Isle of Man — As it seeks to build a post-industrial economy, the Isle of Man has put out a quiet call for settlers.

But luddled masses need not apply. With a population of 65,000 in an area about the size of Singapore, the government feels there's room for about 10,000 more people. The kind of pioneers it wants are what it calls the "economically active" who also possess the training or capital to fuel the island's growth.

"We're the only offshore finance center, to use a cloy phrase, which actively welcomes new residents," said John Webster, the government's economic adviser. "You try to get in anywhere else in the world. You try to get into Jersey or Guernsey. You try to get into Luxembourg. Energy and skills are priorities on this island that has emerged as

an international financial center in the past decade, attracting banks, insurance companies, accountancy firms and merchant shippers.

The government wants to talk to people who might like to start a business on the Isle of Man, or establish a base there to oversee foreign operations, or staff the growing financial services sector. Occupations in demand are accounting, office management and computer programming.

The Isle of Man has been through this before. In fact, only about half of the residents of the island were born there.

An earlier settler recruitment drive, in the 1960s, is now regarded as having been flawed. It brought in retired persons, who burdened the social security system, and residents of former British colonies, who displayed irritatingly superior attitudes.

Britain were known as "come-overs," and the ex-colonials were dubbed "when 's," as in "When I was in Rhodesia..."

Legally, anyone who has the right to live in Britain also may live on the Isle of Man. But he may not work there. The government — the Isle of Man is responsible for its own laws, but not defense and foreign policy — can control the influx by awarding or denying work permits.

Christopher Beauman, a 35-year-old native of Long Island, New York, came to the island nine months ago from the Cayman Islands to establish an insurance business with his father. The firm now has a staff of seven persons on the island.

Mr. Beauman likes it here and plans to stay. "It's a nice place to live and bring up a family," he said. "And it's got good tax benefits as well."

After the Cayman Islands, he said, "One of the big advantages that we found is that it is a lot more conducive to getting long-term professional people."

One businessman who reasons that his dozen-plus years on the island have transformed him from a "come-over" to a "stay-over" says he never plans to leave.

Since he travels a great deal, he never feels isolated. "I can leave here at 7:40 in the morning and be at a business meeting in New York at 10:30 their time."

One disadvantage, he said, is that "the Manx people tend generally to stick to their own community. But when you have children that does break down a lot of those barriers."

And things sometimes tend to move a bit slowly here to suit newcomers. "A lot of people," he said, "feel frustrated that they can't get things done as quickly as they like."

One group that has found the island congenial is writers.

Vivian Allen, an English-born author and free-lance journalist, came here five years ago with her husband from England, after spending some years in South Africa. She is now secretary of Isle of Man Authors, the local branch of the London-based Society of Authors.

Their objective was "largely peace and quiet." They found it. "One feels almost guiltily safe here," Mrs. Allen said.

George Macdonald Fraser, author of the popular "Flashman" series of comic novels, has been here for 17 years. "It's a nice place," he said.

He finds the 20-percent income tax rate a plus, but he probably could have done better in this department had he gone to Ireland, with its policy of not taxing artists at all.

COMPANY NOTES

Barclays PLC has applied to list its shares on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, Nikko Securities Co. said. The British bank is expected to be listed in early August.

City Developments Ltd. has agreed to buy Orchard Hotel (Singapore) Pte., a subsidiary of the defunct Pan-Electric Industries group, for 39 million Singapore dollars (\$18 million). Pan-Electric went into receivership last year with debts of 390 million dollars.

Coastal Corp. is interested in buying Esso AG's Hamburg oil refinery, an Esso spokesman said. Esso AG, a subsidiary of Exxon Corp., said last year that it would close its Hamburg refinery this fall. The spokesman said a price had not been discussed yet.

Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank, Japan's leading city bank, will set up a Luxembourg subsidiary, which will be fully registered Thursday with an initial capital of \$10 million. DKB in Luxembourg will provide basic banking services, notably short- and long-term financing.

Maxicare Health Plans Inc. has reached an agreement to acquire HealthCare USA for about \$67 million in cash, or \$13.50 a share. The acquisition would create one of the three largest U.S. operators of health maintenance organizations. Metals Exploration Ltd. said its

Wang Labs to Cut Workforce
Lowell, Massachusetts — Wang Laboratories Inc. said Wednesday it would reduce its workforce by about 1,600, to about 30,000.

\$40.9-million (\$61-million) offer for Hampton Gold Mining Areas PLC had won enough acceptances to give it control of 59.2 percent of the shares. Metals Exploration and its subsidiaries already owned about 36 percent of the shares.

RepublicBank Corp. reported a drop of 84 percent in its second-quarter net income. The bank reported net income of \$5.7 million, or 13 cents a share, in the second quarter, ended June 30, compared with \$35.5 million, or \$1.16 a share, in the second quarter of 1985.

Tandon Corp. has introduced a line of microcomputers for sale in the United States under the Tandon brand name and said it expected to capture 3 percent to 10 percent of the U.S. personal computer market by 1987.

Island's Strategies to Stem Ebb of Tourism

International Herald Tribune
DOUGLAS, Isle of Man — Several times a day, a steam-powered train leaves the 19th-century red-brick station here bound for Port decriek, Ballasalla, Ballabeg, Jolly and Port Erin.

The passengers, clearly in no hurry, are more interested in the few than the final destination. But will be Douglas.

They are tourists, speaking mainly the dialects of northern England. And they have been coming to this island for years, seeking exactly this kind of low-key diversion.

On Monday nights, they might be found at the stock-car races at Jackson Park, where Geoff Cantell, the announcer, directs a steady line of gentle mockery at the motor drivers as they rumble round the quarter-mile (0.4-kilometer) oval.

"The speeds over the track," he announces before the heats begin, have been upwards of 25 miles an hour. But not tonight. There's no 50-mile-an-hour following wind."

The contestants have dandied their vehicles with such advertising might appeal to the special needs of the audience: "Visit Fred and Audrey at Queen's Hotel, Laxey," "Cliffside Guesthouse."

Two nights later, this same rowd might be at the Villa Marina, the all-purpose holiday center, for wrestling matches, where a typical and pious Johnny Saint guest, Billy Hoses.

On almost any night they might be ordering fish and chips at the Arusel Cafe ("Recommended by Billy Mirror Good Grub Guide.") For many British people who have worked hard, raised their families and voted Labor, this was the only way to spend the summer holidays: a pub sing-along by night, a niced beach chair by day — and, ways, a raincoat handy.

But times have changed. The numbers of graying heads along the waterfront and in the huge hotel dining rooms suggest that the Isle of Man tourist is a declining, if not endangered, species.

The ferries still arrive — from Liverpool, Belfast and Dublin — with young families and sand buckets. But the real spenders are far more likely to be in Majorca or the Canary Islands.

A decade ago, the Isle of Man averaged 300,000 summer-season visitors a year. In 1979, when it celebrated its millennium of self-government, it had 630,000. Since then, according to the Isle of Man Tourist Board, it has been all downhill, to last year's 351,000.

The Isle of Man is not alone with its problems. Other traditional resort areas have had to contend with the challenge from the land of permanent sun.

Michael Savage, acting director of the tourist board, said: "What we have to look at is getting people to come to the island either in connection with a particular activity or to have to appeal to the family which is taking two holidays."

This is in line with a three-to-five-year plan worked out by Young & Rubicam, the tourist board's advertising agency. It involves a redirection from the northwest of England and toward the more populous, and wealthier, southeast.

Nial Blatcher, a Young & Rubicam account executive in London, said that today's target is "a sort of upmarket profile of the holiday-maker."

The strategy, he said, has been tempered by the immediate need of Isle of Man hoteliers — in this, a local election year — to put guests in their bedrooms. So the new color advertising in glossy, quality publications has been supplemented by black-and-white ads aimed at the traditional market.

A retired Scottish couple, walking along the seafont, said they had warm memories of the Isle of Man. "We've been coming here

since 1932," said the husband, who declined to be identified. "I like it."

But they said many of the friends they have made here over the years now go to Spain. And, they said, the fares to the island have gotten very steep indeed.

The big money-maker is still the Isle of Man TT, the motorcycle racing event in the first week of June. This year's contest, Mr. Savage said, brought in 40,000 people and more than 9,000 motorcycles.

But the TT — for tourist trophy — is predictably fatal. During its 79-year history, 140 people have been killed. This year, four riders died. Critics have demanded that the race be stopped.

But Mr. Savage of the tourist board argued that "every precaution" is taken and that the safety record is good, considering the number of miles raced.

—ROBERT O'CONNOR

Your Partner in TURKEY

Turkey under its new liberalized economic regime is a land of opportunity in many fields and is also a largely unexplored country. Although it is the largest in Europe after the Soviet Union, only about 2,064 wells have been drilled in the past 50 years in exploration terms. Turkey is still a "New Frontier" for the petroleum industry. The new Petroleum Law of March 1983 provides the following advantages to the right holder:

1. Thirty-five per cent right of exportation of hydrocarbons produced onshore, and 45 per cent of hydrocarbons produced offshore.
2. The right to keep overseas the proceeds from the above.
3. Equal treatment of all oil companies, national and foreign including TPAO
4. Extended new exploration periods, from five to eight years.
5. The right to construct pipe-lines and refineries.
6. Streamlined procedures in answering applications so that if no answer is received within a given and shortened time the application is regarded as accepted in law.

Turkey is now a country where investment and subsequent profits, can be freely repatriated. Furthermore, the rate of exchange is guaranteed in all repatriation of investment.

The expansion of the TPAO is itself a success story. Founded in 1954 as a joint stock company, with a capital of 150 million Turkish Lira TPAO is now a giant corporation listed by Fortune Magazine as 81st in the prestigious list of "The World's Largest Industrial Corporations."

Foreign companies are being encouraged to co-operate with TPAO in joint ventures. Several such joint operations are already working successfully, while negotiations with others are proceeding.

If you are interested in exploring for oil in Turkey contact our headquarters in Ankara, Turkish Petroleum Corporation has opportunities for you.

TURKISH PETROLEUM CORPORATION
P.K. 209, Bakanliklar, Ankara-Turkey
Phones: (90 - 41) 181865, 179160
Telex: (90 - 41) 179160/567
Telefax: 42426, 42626, 42044.

DGZ in 1985 Strong Resources in Wholesale Banking

Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalbank - (DGZ) is a central institution in Germany's Savings Banks Organization, the country's largest banking sector. Supported by these resources, DGZ meets the wholesale banking needs of financial institutions, corporations, and public-sector entities.

DGZ substantially strengthened its position in the wholesale banking market in 1985. Owing to significant growth in business volume, the balance sheet total was up to DM 34 billion and net profits rose to DM 29.5 million.

In the international marketplace, the Bank's full-service branch and wholly-owned subsidiary in Luxembourg both increased their Eurobusiness, with results reaching record levels in 1985. Assisted by this dual presence in Luxembourg — the most important Euro-market on the Continent — DGZ significantly expanded its volume of both Eurofinancing and syndicated international lending.

Financial Highlights 1985 (DM million)

| | 1984 | 1985 |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Total Assets | 33,973 | 30,607 |
| Due from Banks | 11,487 | 9,621 |
| Debitures and Bonds | 5,833 | 5,291 |
| Receivables from Non-Bank Clients | 15,137 | 14,330 |
| Fixed Assets | 130 | 131 |
| Deposits by Banks | 9,504 | 8,754 |
| Deposits by Non-Bank Clients | 1,790 | 1,358 |
| Own Debitures in Circulation | 20,628 | 18,700 |
| Capital and Published Reserves | 615 | 560 |
| Net Interest and Commission Income | 210 | 191 |
| Personnel and Operating Expenses | 60 | 48 |
| Taxes | 99 | 81 |
| Net Profit | 30 | 27 |

Deutsche Girozentrale Deutsche Kommunalbank
FRANKFURT/BERLIN
Thurnstrasse 10, 6000 Frankfurt am Main 1, Tel.: (69) 3693-0, Telex: 414 168

Luxembourg Branch:
16, Boulevard Royal, L-2449 Luxembourg
Tel.: 4743 60, Telex: 3101

DGZ International S.A.:
16, Boulevard Royal, L-2449 Luxembourg
Tel.: 424 71, Telex: 2841

Wednesdays NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various stock listings.

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U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various futures contracts.

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various futures contracts.

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Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various futures contracts.

Food

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various food futures.

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various food futures.

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Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various food futures.

Stock Indexes

Table with columns: Index Name, Close, Chg. Includes various stock indices.

Table with columns: Index Name, Close, Chg. Includes various stock indices.

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Table with columns: Index Name, Close, Chg. Includes various stock indices.

NYSE High-Lows

Table with columns: Stock, High, Low, Chg. Includes various stock high and low prices.

Table with columns: Stock, High, Low, Chg. Includes various stock high and low prices.

Asian Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various Asian commodity prices.

Paris Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various Paris commodity prices.

London Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes various London commodity prices.

Dividends

Table with columns: Company, Dividend, Ex-Dividend Date, Record Date, Pay Date. Includes various dividend announcements.

DM Futures

Table with columns: Contract, Price, Chg. Includes various DM futures prices.

London Metals

Table with columns: Metal, Price, Chg. Includes various London metal prices.

Amex Reports Records In Volume and Revenue
United Press International
NEW YORK — The American Stock Exchange has estimated record volume, revenues and new listings for the first half.

TECHNOLOGY IN THE IHT EVERY FRIDAY. ANALYSIS OF IMPORTANT BREAKTHROUGHS AS THEY AFFECT COMPANIES AND INDIVIDUALS WORLDWIDE

Singapore Exchange Approves Broker Loans
SINGAPORE — The Stock Exchange of Singapore said Wednesday that it approved applications from five stockbrokers to borrow \$1.6 million Singapore dollars (\$23.6 million) from a 180-million-dollar emergency fund.

DM Futures Options
DM Futures Options
Source: CME

UTC Says New Engine Is Approved by FAA
EAST HARTFORD, Connecticut — United Technologies Corp. said Wednesday its Pratt & Whitney PW4000 large turbofan engine has been certified for commercial airline service by the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration.

Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Table of AMEX stock prices including columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table of international stock prices with columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table of international stock prices with columns for stock name, price, and change.

Notice of Mandatory Redemption The Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia ("the Bank")

AS\$30,000,000 6% per cent. Guaranteed A\$/DM Bonds due 1987

1. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Deed dated 10th August 1972 constituting the above Bonds, that AS\$30,000,000 nominal of the Bonds is due for mandatory redemption on 15th August 1986.

2. The serial numbers of the Bonds drawn for redemption are as follows:—

Large table listing serial numbers of bonds for redemption, organized in columns.

SEC Rules on Tenders

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission voted Tuesday to prohibit tender offers that exclude certain classes of shareholders, such as a large holder of a company's stock who might be seeking to take over the concern.

AMEX High-Lows

Table showing AMEX high and low prices for various stocks.

WORLD MARKETS IN REVIEW IN THE IHT EVERY MONDAY. A WEEKLY REVIEW OF WORLD STOCK MARKETS. ESSENTIAL READING FOR INVESTORS AND PROFESSIONALS — WORLDWIDE

- 3. Interest in respect of the Bonds to be redeemed shall cease to accrue on the redemption date and will be payable to that date in accordance with the Terms and Conditions Applicable to the Bonds.
4. Payment of principal will be made at the rate of A\$1,000 or, at the option of the bearer, DM3783.10 for each Bond.
5. Payment of Bonds to be redeemed in Australian Dollars will be made upon presentation and surrender thereof, together with all Coupons appertaining thereto maturing subsequent to the redemption date, at the main office of the National Australia Bank Limited in London or, at the option of the bearer, at the main office of The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A. in London ("the Principal Paying Agent") or at its other offices, or at the other banks, set out below.
6. Payment of Bonds to be redeemed in Deutsche Marks at the option of the bearer will be made upon presentation and surrender thereof, together with all Coupons appertaining thereto maturing subsequent to the redemption date, at the main office of the Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale in Düsseldorf or, at the option of the bearer, at the main office of the Principal Paying Agent or at its other offices, or at the other banks, set out below.
7. FOR PAYMENT IN DEUTSCHE MARKS, THE BONDS AND COUPONS APPERTAINING THERETO MUST BE DEPOSITED WITH THE PAYING AGENT FROM WHOM PAYMENT IS REQUIRED (TOGETHER WITH WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS, WHICH SHALL BE DEEMED TO BE IRREVOCABLE, THAT SUCH PAYMENT SHALL BE MADE IN DEUTSCHE MARKS) NOT LESS THAN FOURTEEN DAYS PRIOR TO THE DATE OF MANDATORY REDEMPTION.
8. Bonds and Coupons shall be surrendered at the following offices:—
National Australia Bank Limited, 6/8 Tokenhouse Yard, London EC2R 7AJ.
The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A., Westgate House, Coleman Street, London EC2P 2HD.
The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A., One New York Plaza, 14th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10081.
The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A., 41 Rue Cambon, Paris 75001.
Credito Italiano S.p.A., Piazza Cordusio, Milan.
Kreditbank S.A., 43 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.
Nederlandsche Credietbank N.V., Herengracht 45B, Amsterdam 1002.
THE RURAL AND INDUSTRIES BANK OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA By the National Westminster Bank PLC as Trustee
Dated 10th July 1986.

Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

| High | Low | Stock | Dr. | Yld. | PE | 52 Wk High | 52 Wk Low | Close | Chg. |
|--------|--------|---------|-----|------|----|------------|-----------|--------|------|
| 29 1/2 | 29 1/8 | Shirley | | | | | | 29 1/8 | -1/8 |
| 29 1/4 | 29 1/8 | Shirley | | | | | | 29 1/8 | -1/8 |
| 29 1/4 | 29 1/8 | Shirley | | | | | | 29 1/8 | -1/8 |
| 29 1/4 | 29 1/8 | Shirley | | | | | | 29 1/8 | -1/8 |
| 29 1/4 | 29 1/8 | Shirley | | | | | | 29 1/8 | -1/8 |

| High | Low | Stock | Dr. | Yld. | PE | 52 Wk High | 52 Wk Low | Close | Chg. |
|--------|--------|---------|-----|------|----|------------|-----------|--------|------|
| 29 1/4 | 29 1/8 | Shirley | | | | | | 29 1/8 | -1/8 |
| 29 1/4 | 29 1/8 | Shirley | | | | | | 29 1/8 | -1/8 |
| 29 1/4 | 29 1/8 | Shirley | | | | | | 29 1/8 | -1/8 |
| 29 1/4 | 29 1/8 | Shirley | | | | | | 29 1/8 | -1/8 |
| 29 1/4 | 29 1/8 | Shirley | | | | | | 29 1/8 | -1/8 |

| High | Low | Stock | Dr. | Yld. | PE | 52 Wk High | 52 Wk Low | Close | Chg. |
|--------|--------|---------|-----|------|----|------------|-----------|--------|------|
| 29 1/4 | 29 1/8 | Shirley | | | | | | 29 1/8 | -1/8 |
| 29 1/4 | 29 1/8 | Shirley | | | | | | 29 1/8 | -1/8 |
| 29 1/4 | 29 1/8 | Shirley | | | | | | 29 1/8 | -1/8 |
| 29 1/4 | 29 1/8 | Shirley | | | | | | 29 1/8 | -1/8 |
| 29 1/4 | 29 1/8 | Shirley | | | | | | 29 1/8 | -1/8 |

Floating-Rate Notes

| Issuer/Rate | Amount | Start | End | Rate |
|-----------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------------|
| Commercial Bank | 100,000,000 | 7/15/86 | 7/15/87 | LIBOR + 1.00% |
| Commercial Bank | 100,000,000 | 7/15/86 | 7/15/87 | LIBOR + 1.00% |
| Commercial Bank | 100,000,000 | 7/15/86 | 7/15/87 | LIBOR + 1.00% |
| Commercial Bank | 100,000,000 | 7/15/86 | 7/15/87 | LIBOR + 1.00% |
| Commercial Bank | 100,000,000 | 7/15/86 | 7/15/87 | LIBOR + 1.00% |

| Issuer/Rate | Amount | Start | End | Rate |
|-----------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------------|
| Commercial Bank | 100,000,000 | 7/15/86 | 7/15/87 | LIBOR + 1.00% |
| Commercial Bank | 100,000,000 | 7/15/86 | 7/15/87 | LIBOR + 1.00% |
| Commercial Bank | 100,000,000 | 7/15/86 | 7/15/87 | LIBOR + 1.00% |
| Commercial Bank | 100,000,000 | 7/15/86 | 7/15/87 | LIBOR + 1.00% |
| Commercial Bank | 100,000,000 | 7/15/86 | 7/15/87 | LIBOR + 1.00% |

| Issuer/Rate | Amount | Start | End | Rate |
|-----------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------------|
| Commercial Bank | 100,000,000 | 7/15/86 | 7/15/87 | LIBOR + 1.00% |
| Commercial Bank | 100,000,000 | 7/15/86 | 7/15/87 | LIBOR + 1.00% |
| Commercial Bank | 100,000,000 | 7/15/86 | 7/15/87 | LIBOR + 1.00% |
| Commercial Bank | 100,000,000 | 7/15/86 | 7/15/87 | LIBOR + 1.00% |
| Commercial Bank | 100,000,000 | 7/15/86 | 7/15/87 | LIBOR + 1.00% |

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

Opportunities with International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)

GENERAL MANAGER Housing & Food Services Division Hyderabad, India

Administer a demanding institutional housing and food services operation at the Institute's headquarters near Hyderabad, India. The General Manager is responsible for the executive, local, and personnel administration aspects of the division's work, and is required to handle property leasing, with an intimate knowledge of related repair and maintenance work. An understanding and tolerant attitude in dealing with expatriates and their families, as well as in-country personnel, is required. Essential qualifications are a university degree in hotel/restaurant management and a minimum of 5 years experience as a General Manager in housing and food services in a large establishment. Previous experience in a similar capacity in a developing country is desirable. Salary is at Principal Staff level, according to qualifications and experience. There are generous personal benefits and amenities, and the first year of appointment is probationary. The position will become vacant at the end of 1986. ICRISAT is located at Patancheru, 25 km from the city of Hyderabad. International airline connections and living conditions are good. Educational curricula (from Europe or North America) are available for children to the age of 11 or 12; older children must go to boarding school in India or overseas.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER at Bulawayo, Zimbabwe

To be responsible for administration of ICRISAT's activities in a regional project for the Southern Africa Development and Coordination Conference (SADCC) countries in Southern Africa. The job includes the maintenance of accounts, assistance in budget preparation, facilitation of purchases, vehicle maintenance, personal activities, travel arrangements, assistance in the recruitment and supervision of local staff, and liaison with local government departments. Periodic travel within Southern Africa, and occasionally to India will be required. The appointee will report to the Project Manager for the SADCC Project, and the position is at the Project's headquarters near Bulawayo, Zimbabwe. Essential qualifications are a Bachelor's Degree, preferably in accounting or administration, with at least 3 years general management experience; pleasant disposition and ability to work with and provide administrative support to professional staff of various nationalities; and fluency in speaking, writing and reading English. Experience in the administration of ICRISAT grants or contracts, and of working in a developing country are desirable. Salary is at Principal Staff level, according to qualifications and experience. The appointment is for a 3 year term, with the first year probationary. Bulawayo is a modern city with pleasant surroundings. It has excellent educational facilities, good medical services, and is easily accessible to international airline connections. Send resume and the names and addresses of three referees within 60 days of this advertisement (please state position of interest) to:

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL ICRISAT

International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
Patancheru, Andhra Pradesh
502 324 INDIA

POST VACANCIES AT HEADQUARTERS ALLIED FORCES - SOUTHERN EUROPE (NATO) ASSISTANT TELECOM. ENGINEER (INSTRUCTOR)

NATO GRADE AD, Basic monthly salary is Lira 3,065,500 plus authorized allowances. Ten Year Duty Station NATO Communications School - LATINA.

REQUIREMENTS: Must be a graduated engineer with a degree in Electronics, Telecommunications or Electrical Engineering. Minimum of two (2) years experience in operation and maintenance of advanced microwave or tropospheric scatter systems. In lieu of being a graduated engineer a successful completion of advanced technical training of school or institute specializing in modern communications equipment together with a commensurate amount of additional experience of not less than five (5) years in operation and maintenance of communications equipment including two (2) years of supervision of other technicians may be a substitute.

DESIRABLE: Experience in instruction of Maintenance personnel and in the use of visual training aids, test equipment and laboratory mock-ups.

NOTE: Applicants for this post should be aware that there are no educational facilities for non-tuition speaking children in Latina.

LANGUAGES: Very good knowledge of English spoken and written, Italian language is desirable.

It is very important that candidates submit detailed resume in English citing education, qualifications, work experience and position desired to the following address not later than August 5. For additional information call (01) 7212223.

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL BRANCH
PANDA DIVISION - HQS. AF SOUTH - 80125 BAGONLI, NAPLES, ITALY.

GENERAL MANAGER

required for an International Omani company with highly sophisticated, unique luxury products selling only in the top stores in the world's leading capital cities.

The General Manager must have a proven record of running a profitable international business, of being a shrewd marketer, of ability to identify and develop new products and new market opportunities, of the skills to motivate and lead successfully and of creativity coupled with elegance, impeccable taste, diplomacy drive, tenacity, enthusiasm and a sense of humour.

The position is based in the Capital City of Muscat but involves extensive travel as it is worldwide. It will also pay exceptionally well. Initial letters explaining how your qualifications match our requirements under confidential cover to The Chairman, P.O. Box 4086, Ruwi, Sultanate of Oman.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

| Country | Position | Requirements |
|---------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| USA | Computer Leasing | SALES REPRESENTATIVES COUNTRY MANAGER |
| France | Sales Manager | SALES REPRESENTATIVES COUNTRY MANAGER |
| Germany | Computer Leasing | SALES REPRESENTATIVES COUNTRY MANAGER |
| Japan | Computer Leasing | SALES REPRESENTATIVES COUNTRY MANAGER |
| UK | Computer Leasing | SALES REPRESENTATIVES COUNTRY MANAGER |

COMPUTER LEASING

SALES REPRESENTATIVES COUNTRY MANAGER

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appears every Thursday

COMISSÃO DAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEIAS

organiza dois concursos gerais para a constituição de listas de reserva de

TRADUTORES (M/F*) E TRADUTORES ADJUNTOS (M/F*) (COM/LA/495 e COM/LA/493)

QUER SER TRADUTOR NA COMISSÃO DAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEIAS?

- Se tem nacionalidade portuguesa;
- Se efectuou estudos universitários completos;
- Se tem como língua principal o português e possui um conhecimento profundo de pelo menos duas das seguintes línguas: alemão, dinamarquês, francês, grego, inglês, italiano e neerlandês; das quais uma deve ser o francês ou o inglês.

Pode obter o aviso pormenorizado dos concursos publicados no Jornal Oficial das Comunidades nº C165 de 3 de Julho de 1986, dirigindo-se a:

- Commission des Communautés Européennes, Division Recrutement, Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 BRUXELLES. Tel.: 02/235.11.11.
- Bureau de Presse et d'Information, Rua do Sacramento à Lapa 35, P-1200 LISBOA. Tel.: 60.21.99.

CONDIÇÕES PARTICULARES:

TRADUTORES - COM/LA/495 - LA 7/6

- possuir experiência profissional pós-escolar de pelo menos dois anos;
- ter nascido depois de 3 de Julho de 1947.

TRADUTORES ADJUNTOS - COM/LA/493 - LA 8

- nao é exigida experiência profissional;
- ter nascido depois de 3 de Julho de 1953.

DATA LIMITE PARA RECEPCAO DAS CANDIDATURAS: 14 DE AGOSTO DE 1986.

A Comissão desenvolve uma política que tem por objectivo assegurar a igualdade de oportunidades entre homens e mulheres em todas as profissões.

COMISION DE LAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEAS

organiza dos oposiciones generales para la constitución de listas de reserva de

TRADUCTORES (M/F*) Y TRADUCTORES ADJUNTOS (M/F*) (COM/LA/494 y COM/LA/492)

¿QUIERE USTED SER TRADUCTOR EN LA COMISION DE LAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEAS?

- Si es Usted de nacionalidad española;
- si ha realizado estudios universitarios completos;
- si tiene como lengua activa principal el español y un conocimiento profundo de al menos dos de las lenguas siguientes: alemán, inglés, danés, francés, griego, italiano y neerlandés, de las cuales una debe ser el francés o el inglés.

Pida el anuncio detallado de las oposiciones publicadas en el Diario Oficial de las Comunidades nº C165 de 3 de Julio de 1986 dirigiéndose a:

- Commission des Communautés Européennes, Division Recrutement, Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 BRUXELLES. Tel.: 02/235.11.11.
- Oficina de Prensa e Información, C/Serrano 41, 5a planta, E-28001 MADRID. Tel.: 275.04.80 (de 9 a 15h).

CONDIÇÕES PARTICULARES:

TRADUCTORES - COM/LA/494 - LA 7/6

- poseer una experiencia profesional post-universitaria de dos años por lo menos;
- haber nacido después del 3 de Julio de 1947.

TRADUCTORES ADJUNTOS - COM/LA/492 - LA 8

- no se exige experiencia profesional;
- haber nacido después del 3 de Julio de 1953.

FECHA LIMITE PARA LA RECEPCION DE LAS CANDIDATURAS: 14 DE AGOSTO DE 1986.

* La Comisión desarrolla una política que tiene por objeto garantizar la igualdad de oportunidades entre mujeres y hombres en todas las profesiones.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Jackson Resigns as Diamond Shamrock President

DALLAS — Diamond Shamrock Corp. said Wednesday that J.L. Jackson had resigned as president, chief operating officer and a director, and that William H. Bricker, chairman, would assume the additional post of president.

announced that Harvey I. White has been elected to the new position of vice president-corporate purchasing. Mr. White, who previously was vice president-material at the Sikorsky Aircraft division, was named chairman of the corporation's senior purchasing advisory board last October.

Trans-Bosphorus Railway Tunnel and Istanbul Metro project. Mr. Myint is responsible for the preliminary engineering for the proposed Istanbul Metro.

to pursue other interests and had been replaced by Louis J. Giuliano, who had been group executive for Bendix's Avionics Systems Group.

RISKS: Some U.S. States Begin to Experiment With Venture Capitalism

Continued from first finance page. They already have and helping existing industries become competitive again," said Paul Phelps of the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment.

mortgage on his home and was considering disbanding the company when two of the Pennsylvania funds agreed to provide \$600,000 in capital.

but finally he decided they had the best deal." The company expects sales of \$300,000 this year and \$1.5 million in 1987.

who got the idea for a fuel-efficient recreational vehicles six years ago. The two executives, Robert Dewey and William Collins, needed \$9 million in start-up capital to pay for 60 design engineers and nine prototype vehicles.

Company Results

Table with columns for Company, 1986 Revenue, 1986 Profit, 1986 Per Share, 1985 Revenue, 1985 Profit, 1985 Per Share. Includes companies like Casio Computer, Fleet Financial Grp., CBS, Florida Nat'l Banks, International Paper, Student Loan Mktg.

Times Mirror to Sell Stations

LOS ANGELES — Times Mirror Co. said it would sell two television stations that are part of its pending purchase of the Baltimore Sun.

People Express Debates Options

NEW YORK — The board of People Express Inc. continued meeting Wednesday after a seven-hour session Tuesday to consider what it called "various alternatives" open to the airline company.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, Change. Includes Deutsche mark, Pound sterling, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, French franc.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Gains on Official's Comment

LONDON — The dollar rallied on European markets Wednesday after a West German official said it had fallen far enough.

Dealers said no short-term news was expected to push the dollar out of its current trading range.

Dealers said that despite Wednesday's rise, and despite fears of Japanese and West German intervention to support the dollar, the underlying trend was toward a weakening of the currency.

Dealers said the remarks could have been designed to take

THE EUROMARKETS

Dollar-Straight Sector Makes a Comeback

By Christopher Pizzeo. LONDON — The dollar-straight sector of the Eurobond market ended little changed Wednesday as prices recovered from lower morning levels, dealers said.

The rally followed rises on the New York bond market during the afternoon.

The dealers said discount-rate reductions, to a large extent, have been factored into current market levels and the absence of cuts would leave prices looking very vulnerable.

Dealers noted that by the close of trading in Europe, prices at the longer end of the New York market had advanced by as much as 3/4 point, with some participants there speculating that a coordinated

Dealers said no short-term news was expected to push the dollar out of its current trading range.

Dealers said that despite Wednesday's rise, and despite fears of Japanese and West German intervention to support the dollar, the underlying trend was toward a weakening of the currency.

Dealers said the remarks could have been designed to take the heat off the German authorities to lower their leading interest rates in view of speculation about other rate cuts.

Mr. Tietmeyer sparked speculation that the Bundesbank may join the Bank of Japan in intervening in support of the dollar.

The dollar had earlier fallen in Tokyo, to 159.90 yen at the close from Tuesday's close of 160.95.

But later, in Frankfurt, it jumped from under 2.1700 DM to 2.1780 after Mr. Tietmeyer's remarks.

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Dealers said the remarks could have been designed to take

SALES MANAGER POSITIONS

Advertisement for Wednesday's OTC Prices, NASDAQ prices as of 3 P.M. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

Table with columns for Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, 3 P.M. Chg. Includes various international stocks like ADB, AEL, AFR, etc.

VIDADES EUROPEAS

Table with columns for Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, 3 P.M. Chg. Includes various European stocks like BBA, BIC, BLD, etc.

ES (M F)

Table with columns for Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, 3 P.M. Chg. Includes various stocks like BDO, BIC, BLD, etc.

OR EN LA COMISION EUROPEAS

Table with columns for Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, 3 P.M. Chg. Includes various European stocks like BBA, BIC, BLD, etc.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Millions High Low 3 P.M. Chg.

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ART BUCHWALD

Scaring the Heterosexuals

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has just upheld a Georgia law making sodomy in private a crime. It is a landmark decision, and as with all landmark decisions, many citizens are very nervous. Not only are homosexuals worried by the court's ruling, but it has scared the pants off heterosexuals as well. I know this because some of my best friends are heterosexuals and they confide in me a lot. Mainly said, "If homosexuals are safe in the privacy of their homes, who will be next?"

Duck Decoy Auctioned For Record \$319,000

United Press International KENNEBUNK, Maine — A 71-year-old duck decoy was sold at auction here for \$319,000, making it the most expensive piece of art ever sold in Maine, the auctioneer said. "It really is a great American folk art," Richard W. Oliver said of carved wood duck decoys. An unidentified man bought the painted decoy, carved around 1915 by A. E. Crowell of East Harwich, Massachusetts. The previous high price for a duck decoy was \$205,000, Oliver said.

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In the City of London, A Home for Risk-Takers

By Joseph Lityweld New York Times Staff Writer LONDON — Pausing in a circumambulation of the newly opened Lloyd's Building — with little doubt, Lloyd's Building — the most daring postwar building — Richard Rogers advanced an intellectually subtle argument for its appropriateness among the classical porticoes, stone facades and Wren steeples that define its crowded urban context. Rogers, the Italian-born English architect who became known outside professional circles after he provoked notoriety and acclaim with his design for the Pompidou Center in Paris, was standing on a narrow lane called Leadenhall Place. A former workstation, who are not to regard his new building as a sacrilege, would be quick to point out that he was standing not only in the heart of the City of London, the oldest part of the modern metropolis and now its financial district, but also at the center of the ancient settlement that the Romans called Londinium. The Roman basilica, the focus for commerce and government, stood where the Leadenhall Market stands. The market, an enclosed structure of the Victorian period adapted and gentrified for a class of cross-sections, wine and character to suburbanites who work in a glass and glazed arcade supported by exposed iron beams. The architect was saying that the soaring 240-foot (73-meter) atrium of the Lloyd's Building, with its intricately supported, design barrel roof, is in basic sympathy in design terms with the 18th century market which the new building abuts. Rogers, 53, casually fashionable with a satiny tie of canary yellow, forehead aspired by Keats and Shelley and a baggy, unbuttoned collar, looked exotic among the City's tailored pinstripes and bowler hats. His building, shocking in the seeming newness of its concept — with its heating and air-conditioning ducts, elevators, plumbing and electrical conduits exposed on the outside — strikes some of its new denizens as exotic, too. Someone said that Lloyd's, the insurance exchange that started in a 17th-century coffeehouse, had now moved into a coffee pot. The Evening Standard's cartoonist, Jax, showed an underwriter in full City regalia, with furled umbrella as well as bowler, being ejected like a missile from one of the exposed ducts. Three Lloyd's underwriters, accosted at random, seemed to encompass the range of reactions when they were asked how they felt about their new surroundings after two weeks. "I'm not adverse to it," the first said guardedly. The second, the oldest of the trio and the only one wearing a bowler, was the most vehement. "I think it's bloody awful," he said. The third, who appeared to be the youngest, said, "I quite like it." Yet even the man in the bowler was ready to concede that, in strictly functional terms, the architect may have given Lloyd's a structure ingeniously suited to its complex needs and the computer technology to which the City institution is having to adapt after three centuries. Rogers and his partner John Young, who took charge of the Lloyd's project after the design phase, do not explain the exterior of their building in strictly functional terms. Gothic cathedrals, they note, had stairways in corner towers and flying buttresses and gargoyles outside. Moreover, the break with the modernist tradition of uncluttered blocks and slabs allows for a complex play of light and shadow, making possible, as Rogers put it, "a multiplicity of readings and a richer language." It is an understatement to say that the Lloyd's Building does not disclose itself at once. It has to be walked around. It is different from every approach and vantage point. The eye, which has to sort out its various components, may fasten on the glass elevators, or the stacked stainless-steel cylinders in the service towers that contain the toilets and stairways, or — also outside the main structure — the stacked cabins that contain paneled conference rooms.



View of the floor and galleries at the new Lloyd's Building.

Having all the services on the outside — surrounded by narrow streets and lanes dating from the medieval period. Major structural elements could be made elsewhere and set in place outside business hours. The design should also make it easy, the architect said, to update and adapt the technology and services on which the building depends without having to tear apart the basic structure. Adaptability was important to Lloyd's, which outgrew three buildings in less than six decades, but undoubtedly the main advantage of putting the services outside is that the inside is left remarkably free and open. The biggest surprise in the way the building discloses itself occurs when the fortunate visitor with a pass — casual visits to be permitted — makes it past the top-hatted doorman, who wears a scarlet coat with gold braid. The market floor, where bids are made on policies such as they were in the coffeehouse on Tower Street where Lloyd's was born, is a space visually unimpeded by columns and elevator shafts. Above it are open galleries, used by underwriters, that are reached by escalators. Viewed from above, with light streaming down through the glass roof, it is a busy, exciting scene. The openness is necessary for the conduct of business; it also makes economic sense: for the floor of the exchange, where space is rented to underwriters at steep rates, it is as big as it could be on the site. In terms of materials used and attention to detail, the Lloyd's Building represents high luxury when compared with the Pompidou Center, a palace of culture for the masses that Rogers said was completed for the price of a medium-sized office building. When all the bills are in, the price for Lloyd's is expected to be around \$245 million. When they were asked whether it

PEOPLE

Nureyev, Baryshnikov Get Their Acts Together

Michael Baryshnikov, 38, and Rudolf Nureyev, 48, danced together for the first time in almost a decade Tuesday night before a celebrity-studded audience at the biggest cultural bash of New York's summer season. The gala also had performances by American Ballet Theatre, headed by Baryshnikov, who became a U.S. citizen last week, and the Paris Opera Ballet, headed by Nureyev. With top-price tickets at \$1,000, it was a benefit for the two dance companies and the Metropolitan Opera, where it was held. Nancy Reagan was in a center box. Baryshnikov and Nureyev, wearing tails, danced with Leslie Caron, to music from her movies. First, she danced with six men, then with Baryshnikov and Nureyev. Another highlight was the pas de deux from "La Consigne" with Sylvie Guillem and Patrick Dupond from Paris.

The Swedish soprano Birgit Nilsson, 68, one of the greatest Wagnerian interpreters in the 20th century, said in Stockholm that she is retiring from public singing. "I think I have to come to confine my voice to the bath," Nilsson said. Her performances had become rare in recent years and she sang her last full opera three years ago.

The British pop singer Marlyn appeared in court on heroic Wednesday while his friend and fellow singer Boy George, also caught up in a drug scandal, was reported to be under medical care. Marlyn, 23, whose real name is Peter Robinson, was freed without bail pending a hearing on a charge of possessing heroin. Four others, including Boy George's brother Kevin O'Dowd, were ordered held for a week on charges of conspiring to supply Boy George with the drug. Boy George (George O'Dowd) is under round-the-clock medical supervision, said his recording company, Virgin Records, and police said they would postpone questioning him.

The Oscar-winning director John Huston has been released from Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles after five days of treatment for emphysema. Huston, 79, will be recuperating at home, the publicist Irene Hansen said.

When they were asked whether it was not surprising that a conservative institution could invest heavily in a seemingly radical design, the architects denied that Lloyd's was conservative. By their nature, they said, underwriters are gamblers and risk-takers. "They'll sell you a \$110-million policy on a space shuttle," one of Rogers' associates remarked. The building was Rogers' first major commission in Britain, and he said he was lucky to get it. The conservation movement is even stronger today than it was in 1979, when Lloyd's was permitted to take down an undistinguished and unexciting 1928 building to make room for the one Rogers was designing. "There has been a swing back," he said. "We'd never get planning permission today."



View of the floor and galleries at the new Lloyd's Building.

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INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED. A large grid of classified advertisements for real estate, employment, and business opportunities. Includes sections like 'REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE', 'EMPLOYMENT AVAILABLE', and 'BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES'. Specific ads mention properties in Paris, London, and various international locations, as well as job openings for translators, accountants, and other professionals.